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Tatarnikov Previews Vienna Talks

PM041151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by Major General V. Tatarnikov: "Vienna: Crucial Stage Ahead"]

[Text] The next stage of the meeting of representatives of the 35 states participating in the CSCE begins 22 September in Vienna. The consultations among 23 Warsaw Pact and NATO countries on formulating a mandate for talks on reducing armed forces and armaments throughout Europe — from the Atlantic to the Urals — will resume at the same time. The Vienna meeting is to finish elaborating an all-embracing final document, and the consultations involving the 23 countries are to formulate a mandate on the basis of which it would be possible to commence talks on the very important problem of reducing armed forces and armaments on a Europe-wide scale.

But what are the state of affairs at and the prospects for the consultations among representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries?

Both sides have now submitted their draft mandates for the future talks. The discussion has identified the areas where there exist both divergent approaches and certain points of contact. The incorporation of tactical nuclear weapons and tactical strike aircraft as well as ground forces in the talks and the definition of the zone of forces and arms reductions are among the most difficult problems causing fundamental disagreement.

The position of the Warsaw Pact states is straightforward and clear. It envisages the mutual reduction of all the components of European states' ground forces and tactical strike aircraft and of the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces and facilities stationed in Europe, together with their armaments and combat equipment, in conjunction with tactical nuclear weapons.

As for the NATO states, their concept does not envisage mutual reductions. Essentially they are only concerned with ground forces and the elimination of "imbalances" at the expense of the Warsaw Pact states. The NATO countries would like to exclude nuclear weapons, including tactical strike aircraft, from the talks.

Why are the USSR and its allies upholding the idea of mutual reductions? Because it is the reduction of both military-political alliances' military potentials that is the backbone of the entire program for disarmament on a broad Europe-wide scale, since they exceed reasonable defense levels. Only radical reductions of armed forces and armaments can lead to the achievement of stability in Europe.

Moreover, the logic is such that without reducing such components as nuclear weapons and tactical strike aircraft it is essentially impossible to establish stability. Tactical nuclear armaments and strike aircraft are a very important part of the potential for delivering a surprise strike and carrying out major offensive operations. They cannot be separated from ground forces since they form part of their structure, being "dual-purpose weapons," which can be used as both nuclear and conventional weapons.

Common sense suggests that it is impossible to consider the same weapons — "dual-purpose weapons" — at different talks. If one is really aiming to establish stability in Europe (as defined in the NATO draft mandate), then it is necessary to reduce all components and ground forces, tactical nuclear weapons, and tactical strike aircraft as a package. The West, on the one hand, declares its desire to seek to eliminate the offensive potential of the sides but, on the other hand, refuses to reduce tactical nuclear weapons and tactical strike aircraft. But it is these components that constitute the offensive potential.

The NATO countries often say that the USSR has a superior number of tactical nuclear armaments and aircraft. Since these fears are being expressed (although they are obviously far-fetched), the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states are proposing the elimination of inequality in components wherever it exists, on either side. So why is the other side refusing to consider these components? Evidently because, in reality, it is the United States and NATO that have superiority in these components. That is why they do not want the talks to embrace tactical nuclear weapons and strike aircraft.

The Warsaw Pact states are prepared to eliminate the inequalities in the actual process of reducing all armaments components, and eliminate the inequality not only in tanks, as the NATO countries have proposed, but also in tactical aircraft, nuclear artillery, tactical missiles, and other types of armaments and combat equipment. Only then, of course, can one talk about the achievement of stability in Europe.

There is also fundamental disagreement at the consultations on the question of the area of the reductions. The Warsaw Pact states' document points out that it must include the whole of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, including the archipelagoes and island territories of the European states in adjoining sea areas, as well as the entire territory of Turkey. This is a perfectly natural and valid demand since both troop contingents and military equipment, which must also be reduced, can be stationed on these territories.

The United States and the NATO countries would like to cut down the zone of reductions, eliminating part of the Turkish Armed Forces and their military bases on Turkish territory. In fact, the realities are such that Turkey is a NATO country possessing very large groupings of armed forces, which has a considerable impact on the balance of forces in Europe. The military potential of another state and talks participant — the United States — is stationed on its territory. This potential poses a

direct threat to the USSR and its allies and absolutely must be included in the reductions. Equal respect for the security interests of all the talks' participants demands such an approach.

Unfortunately, there are other serious differences between the two sides' positions. But the results of the last stage of the consultations showed that accords on the mandate for future talks are possible. They can be reached through joint efforts. The NATO countries' representatives were compelled to go along with the idea of holding talks on disarmament within the framework of the CSCE, on which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries had insisted from the start. The West has accepted the concept of reducing armed forces and armaments (until recently they were only concerned with eliminating the imbalance). It is important that both sides have acknowledged the need above all to eliminate the surprise attack potential. These are reassuring signs of the sides' interest in talks on reducing military potentials in Europe.

But the main tasks at the consultations have not yet been solved and a mandate has not yet been formulated. A crucial stage lies ahead and there will be hard, painstaking work comparing the positions reflected in the Warsaw Pact and NATO draft documents. The success of this final part of the consultations will depend mainly on what kind of solutions to key problems the NATO countries' representatives bring to Vienna and to what extent they actually display a readiness to successfully complete the work on a mandate at the next stage of the consultations, in order to be able to start, in 1988, the actual talks on reducing armed forces and armaments throughout Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

As for the Warsaw Pact countries, they are ready for constructive work.

Bloc Reports Deputies End Conference

CSSR's Johanes Attends

AU100728 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 87 p 7

[CTK report in the "World News" column: "Meeting Concluded"]

[Text] A 2-day working meeting of the deputy ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and the Soviet Union ended in Moscow yesterday [8 September]. The deputy ministers were discussing certain topical issues concerning collaboration between allied socialist countries in specific foreign policy directions [smery]. First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes attended the conference on behalf of the CSSR.

Bulgaria's Gotsev Present

AU100837 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 87 p 7

[Text] Moscow, 8 September (BTA)—In Moscow today the deputy foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the PPR, the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the CSSR ended a 2-day working meeting.

They discussed certain topical issues connected with the cooperation between the allied socialist countries in specific directions of foreign policy, including cooperation on the most important security problems in the context of East-West relations.

Deputy Foreign Minister Lyuben Gotsev took part in the conference on the Bulgarian side.

GDR's Neugebauer Attends

AU101053 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 87 p 7

[Text] A 2-day working meeting of deputy foreign ministers from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and Hungary ended in Moscow on Tuesday [8 September]. The participants discussed topical questions of interaction of the allied socialist countries in the most important areas of security in the context of East-West relations.

On the GDR side the talks were attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer.

Hungary's Kovacs Present

AU100840 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Sep 87 p 1

[MTI report: "A Meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers in Moscow"]

[Text] A 2-day working meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of Bulgaria, the CSSR, Poland, Hungary, the GDR, and the Soviet Union ended in Moscow on 8 September.

In the course of the meeting, the participants discussed topical issues of cooperation of the allied socialist countries in some concrete areas of foreign policy, including major security issues in the context of East-West relations.

At the meeting, the Hungarian People's Republic was represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs.

Bloc 'To Use Ideas of Restructuring'

PM071417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by Captain 2d Rank V. Kocherov under rubric "International Observer Answers a Reader": "Together, Following the Same Road" — first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] The newspapers write quite a great deal about Western attitudes to our restructuring process. Perhaps this is right. But I believe that it is far more important to know how our friends in socialist countries regard our restructuring. Do they themselves need similar radical changes? If so, what measures are being taken to this end? I would be interested to know. After all, we have been following the same road for quite a few years now.

Yu. Vedernikov, Moscow.

I too will be frank, Yuriy Ivanovich. The opinion of our friends is of more interest to me too. The Soviet mass media devote considerable attention to this opinion, in my view. Moreover, judging by the response from fraternal newspapers, socialist countries' interest in our restructuring process is no idle interest but a practical one, with specific practical aims. It shows that our friends are not only willing to understand and support but also intend to use the ideas of restructuring in their own way.

Allow me to remind you that this was the subject of specific discussion at the meeting among the leaders of the CEMA socialist countries' fraternal parties held in Moscow last November. A report on the meeting was published in the newspapers. This meeting was a kind of reference point in our common progress along the path of transformations now begun. Not only in restructuring relations between the socialist countries themselves but also in solving the complex and at times very acute problems facing us all.

You cannot, of course, cover every problem in one article. I think *Krasnaya Zvezda* will find the opportunity to return to this subject. We will deal with just some of these problems for now.

We await reports from Poland with particular attention today. It is well known that, for a number of reasons, a crisis developed in Poland a few years ago. Our Polish friends saw the solution as lying in the policy of social renewal outlined by the Ninth PZPR Congress and detailed by the 10th PZPR Congress. This policy,

according to W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, is fully consonant with the Soviet strategy of restructuring and acceleration.

What are the results of this policy? Analyzing the results of Polish socioeconomic development last year, *Trybuna Ludu* highlights three positive points. First, since 1983 there has been consistent, albeit uneven, growth in national income, which last year showed an increase of approximately 5 percent. Second, there was a good harvest, which has made it possible to stabilize the market situation. Third, plan indicators in industry were overfulfilled.

The situation in Poland is still complicated, however. There is a difficult housing problem. There is a big state budget deficit. The country's foreign debt is in excess of 30 billion dollars. But neither the PZPR nor the Polish working people are losing their optimism, which I can confirm personally, having been in Poland recently. I would make the point, moreover, that this optimism is not just tub-thumping overconfidence but is real and founded on a specific action program.

That is how matters stand in Poland. However, the need for radical changes, Yuriy Ivanovich, also exists in other socialist countries. Take Czechoslovakia, for example. The country's national economy is distinguished by enviable stability. It is not weighed down by foreign debt, which cannot be said of either Poland or Hungary (the latter's foreign debt stands at more than 9 billion dollars). The CSSR's education and health systems, care for the younger generation and veterans, and the population's living standards in general bear comparison with the highest world standards. Moreover, some questions of socialist building, *Rude Pravo* has observed, have been resolved "in an original way and before this was done by our socialist allies."

It is well known that the provision of housing is one of the main factors determining the population's living standard. The average Czechoslovak apartment today comprises 2.9 living rooms. There are 12.4 square meters of living space per person. The CSSR is ahead of France, the FRG, and Britain in terms of per capita consumption of basic foodstuffs. The population's monetary income increased by 16 percent in the last 5-year period. The average monthly wage of workers and employees in the socialist sector is 3,022 krona (10 krona to the ruble). What is more, there are things to buy with this money.

Nevertheless, our Czechoslovak friends can also see an acute need for restructuring, mainly in production. They ascribe this to the fact that the intensification of the national economy and the pace of scientific and technical progress are still not in line with 17th CPCZ Congress' requirements. As for the need to deepen democracy, increase glasnost, and ensure the working people's participation in the management of social affairs, the CSSR has no less need of change in these areas than we in the Soviet Union.

This is seen as the international significance of the USSR's restructuring policy, although, as Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed recently in one of his speeches, "no one is forcing restructuring on anyone. Each country in our community is totally sovereign and takes from others' experience only what it needs and what helps its development."

Jan Fojtik's remark is another reminder to those forces in the West now making considerable efforts to prove that the socialist community countries are either blindly copying the methods of Soviet restructuring or have completely rejected them. Here is just one such attempt. In an interview with Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, a correspondent of West Germany's *Stern* magazine tried, on the one hand, to paint the restructuring, transformations, and reforms taking place in fraternal countries in unrelieved gray and, on the other, to persuade him that these ideas are not really getting a response everywhere. An old, futile method. On the contrary, if you try to depict all the different national features in the development of socialism using a palette of colors, the resultant picture is many-hued. I do not think there is anything surprising in this. Each of the fraternal countries is conducting an intensive search to find its own ways to impart greater dynamism to its own political, economic, and social life.

Vietnam, for example, is primarily seeking effective measures to regulate price formation, wages, and money circulation. Hungary is devoting a great deal of attention to modernizing its industry and speeding up the introduction of scientific and technical achievements. Our Cuban friends are persistently looking for ways to sharply improve the efficiency of economic management and are still improving their health system, despite the fact that Cuba is now one of the leading developing countries in terms of medical development. Bulgaria is making comprehensive changes in its domestic policies.

"The ideas developed at the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January and June plenums," T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, remarked recently, "give us a new fillip to implement restructuring in Bulgaria." A report appeared in the press last week on the BCP Central Committee resolution "On the Need for Profound Changes in Attributes of Power in Accordance With the Decisions of the BCP Central Committee July (1987) Plenum." A *Pravda* piece has already enumerated some of the measures our Bulgarian friends deem vital to the process of change in Bulgarian society's political superstructure. More detailed reports were later given on the subject by our press.

Rejecting official pomp in state and social events, for example, the BCP Central Committee has decided to change methods of various commemorative celebrations. Henceforth there will be no demonstrations during national holidays; there will be celebrations, meetings, and people's fetes on these occasions. Official celebrations of birthdays of public and other figures during their

lifetime are being abolished. Portraits of prominent political figures are to be hung only in the buildings of central, okrug, and other party committees and sociopolitical organizations, and also in the premises used by party and sociopolitical organizations. Busts and memorials will no longer be erected to twice Heroes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria or twice Heroes of Socialist Labor in their lifetime . . .

In short, we and other socialist countries are solving our economic, political, and social problems in our own way. As you rightly pointed out, however, Yuriy Ivanovich, in your letter to the editor, we have all been following the same path for many years. This path, as life has shown, is not smooth, we have evidently still to encounter more potholes and sharp curves, but we have on the whole chosen the right direction, as shown by our countries' growing prestige. The main thing is to ensure that the process of revolutionary transformations taking place in socialist countries and the idea of renewing every sphere of social life become increasingly attractive and take an increasingly deep hold on the broadest working masses in socialist countries with every passing day. We know that once an idea is taken up by the masses it becomes a material force.

More on 9 Sep Petrovskiy Conference

Criticizes U.S. Leaders

LD091111 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 9 Sep 87

["Petrovskiy — Washington's Didactic Tone" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — "U.S. leaders in their statements lately have been rather importunately advising us on how to conduct our policy of restructuring and what line to follow in international affairs," Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy said in an answer to a question at a news conference here today.

"Most of their suggested prescriptions reflect an absolute failure to understand the goals and substance of our policy. It turns out that in Washington they are unable to rise above their primitive notions of socialism.

"It is being suggested that we adopt Western, most notably American, stereotypes which do not stand up to contact with social reality even in those countries themselves, while the Soviet Union is accelerating its movement forward under its own formula: 'more democracy and more socialism'.

"One's attention is called to the didactic tone of many statements by U.S. officials, which hurts the national dignity of Soviet people and makes them justifiably angry and indignant.

"In our multifarious world nobody ought to assume the role of a supreme authority lecturing others on how they should go about keeping their own house.

"The very claim on the right to teach all and sundry demonstrates how narrow and primiteve the U.S. side's notion is also about democracy, which is incompatible with haughtiness towards others and with intolerance of opinions that are different from one's own.

"The timing of such homilies is disturbing. It appears that the American leadership has developed a bad habit of complicating the situation and launching hostile propaganda campaigns ahead of crucial talks with the Soviet Union.

"It is hard to avoid getting the impression that some people in Washington just cannot put up with the very idea of a constructive turn in relations with this country," the Soviet deputy foreign minister said.

Praises Honecker Visit

LD091303 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — "The Soviet side positively evaluates the results of the visit to the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany," Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, said today at a news conference at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"We hold that the development of the dialogue between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic contributes to normalising the situation in Europe as well as to improving the overall international situation in the world which is a common home for all of us," he emphasized.

"The more so as it is a question of meetings between the leaders of such principal European countries as the GDR and the FRG. Very important matters were discussed during the visit," the deputy minister pointed out.

Urges Cyprus Settlement

LD091102 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — "The settlement of the situation around Cyprus is one of the acute problems that are in the focus of attention of the United Nations Organization", Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has stated. He spoke at a press conference held in the ministry's press centre here today. According to Petrovskiy, this problem, the same as other conflict situations in the world, calls for practical actions in the first place that would promote its solution.

In this connection it is necessary to work out generally acceptable agreements on the international aspects of the Cyprus problem. A way to them will be opened by a proposal on holding an international conference on Cyprus within the U.N. framework. Petrovskiy emphasized that from the point of view of the USSR it would be important if the idea of convening the conference aimed at a more complete and effective use of the U.N. potential in the interests of a just settlement be supported at the coming 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Gremitskikh Views Philippine Turmoil

LD011309 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 1 Sep 87

["Soviet Spokesman on Situation on the Philippines" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS — "The attempts to topple by force legitimate governments formed with due account taken of the opinion of the population of this or that country did not receive and will not receive sympathy in the Soviet Union," first deputy head of the information directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Yuriy Gremitskikh said at a news briefing today. "This underlines our attitude to recent events on the Philippines when a group of servicemen tried to overthrow President Corazon Aquino."

The Soviet people, he continued, regard with understanding the difficulties experienced by the Philippines at present and wish the Philippine people and government successes in their efforts aimed at overcoming them.

In relations with the Philippines the USSR consistently advocated the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. "On the basis of these principles," the Soviet spokesman said, "We are prepared further to develop mutually benefical cooperation with this state in political, economic and other fields."

Pitovranov Addresses Trade Forum

LD072218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Vienna, 7 Sep (TASS) — "The prospects for East-West trade" is the title of an international seminar taking place here in connection with the traditional Vienna trade and industry fair. Today those taking part in the fair, representatives of major industrial enterprises, foreign trade firms and associations, and banks, directed their main attention to the development of trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states of Europe.

A report on the fundamentals and the priorities of the restructuring in the Soviet foreign trade system was given by Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry Presidium. He expressed confidence that the changes being implemented will have a positive influence upon foreign trade, economic, and scientific and technical links between the Soviet Union and foreign countries.

The participants in the meeting showed great interest in the prospects for the development of foreign trade links between the USSR and Austria over the next few years. The importance of implementing consistently the accords in the trade field that were achieved during the recent official visit to Austria by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was noted at the meeting.

United States & Canada

State Department Eyes ABM, SDI

LD100948 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 10 TASS — TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reporting:

The U.S. Department of State has submitted to U.S. Congress another report concerning the interpretation of the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems (ABM Treaty). The right to a so-called "broad" interpretation of that document permits not only research operations in the sphere of the development of an anti-ballistic missile systems with space-based elements under the "Star Wars" program, but also the testing of components of such a system in outer space — and then — their deployment as well.

Moreover, in its report the State Department was in essence trying to justify a "right" of the United States to interpret any international treaty the way it suits the U.S.

The State Department report maintained the following on that score: "The President is obliged under U.S. law to comply with constitutionally valid legislation enacted subsequent to the ratification of a treaty, even if it is inconsistent with U.S. international obligations under the treaty."

The report then noted: "Furthermore, the President's powers to interpret treaties . . . should not be limited absent clear indication that such limitations were specifically intended."

The report further emphasizes that U.S. Congress has not passed legislation of any kind imposing specific restrictions on the SDI("Strategic Defense Initiative") program.

The authors of the report chose to pass over in silence the fact that precisely the U.S. Administration and leaders of the Republican Party in the House of Representatives and the Senate have done and are doing everything possible to block the adoption of legislation that would demand a strict observance of the ABM Treaty.

It is commonly known that this year many members of U.S. Congress came out in favor of including into the bill on U.S. military appropriations for 1988 fiscal a series of amendments, including an amendment obliging the U.S. Administration to comply with the ABM Treaty in its "restrictive", that is, traditional interpretation.

However, Republican lawmakers are using various procedural ploys in a bid to hinder the discussion of the mentioned amendments.

And President Reagan for his part said that if the amendments were included into the final draft of the federal budget he would veto it.

Reagan Reaffirms Support for Contras

LD092200 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 9 TASS — President Reagan has reaffirmed his firm support for the freedom fighters, as Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are called in the White House, on his return to the American capital on Tuesday after summer vacations at a ranch in California. "We will not abandon our friends in Nicaragua," he stressed.

Reagan's statement is viewed here as a sign of a sharp intensification of the White House efforts to force the Congress to make new allocations on an undeclared war against Nicaragua, waged through the hands of mercenaries. The Congress set aside 100 million dollars for them in the outgoing 1987 fiscal year. The administration has already requested another 105 million for the same purposes in the new fiscal year, starting on October 1. Judging by recent statements of some American officials, it is going to raise its request to 130-150 million dollars in the nearest future.

The White House fears that the development of the peaceful process in Central America, which was started by a recent meeting of heads of five Central American states in Guatemala, can cause the Congress to stop funding the war against Nicaragua.

Weinberger's 'Sensational' View Hit

PM091559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[V. Ovchinnikov rejoinder: "Logic of the Absurd"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has made a sensational discovery whose paradoxical nature merits it a place in the "Guinness Book of World Records". He believes that he has divined the true reason for Moscow's activeness in the disarmament field.

Why has the USSR expressed a readiness to deprive itself of the status of a nuclear power, eliminate all the weapons of mass destruction at its disposal by the year 2000, and having put forward a corresponding program urged the United States to join in implementing it?

Why, contrary to elementary Pentagon logic, is the USSR prepared to eliminate more of its missiles than the Americans will of theirs merely to ensure that the "double-zero option" paves the way to a nuclear-free Europe?

Why for a full 18 months did the USSR not improve its warheads and unilaterally halt nuclear tests during that period to promote a complete test ban by its own example?

Why is the USSR urging other UN Security Council members to cut their military budgets and reduce their conventional arms and armed forces so as to help the struggle against hunger, poverty, and backwaredness via the Disarmament for Development fund?

The prime cause of this — in the Pentagon's view, unobjective — activeness and persistence is, according to Weinberger, the "USSR's unceasing desire for world domination." But that is not all. The main reason is the Soviet plan to "deliver a nuclear missile first strike." Weinberger repeatedly made this monstrous claim in speeches during a recent tour of South Dakota and Wyoming.

But if disarmament is indeed the best way to prepare for a preemptive strike to achieve world domination, is there any sense in allocating almost 300 billion dollars a year to the Pentagon out of a depleted budget? Suppose the U.S. taxpayers give some thought to that...

Congress Releases George's Testimony
LD271824 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Washington August 27 TASS — TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

Special congressional commissions, investigating the Irangate affair, on Wednesday distributed thoroughly edited transcripts of the testimony which was made early in August at close door hearings by Clair George, the CIA's deputy director for operations.

In his testimony Clair George tried to present things in a way that allegedly the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was informed but only in general outline about the secret Iran-contras operation and allegedly former CIA Director William Casey, who died in May this year, was the only man who knew all details of the affair. Clair George asserted that William Casey concealed the details of the operation to make his subordinates "safe."

The CIA's deputy director for operations was asked pointed questions concerning his testimony in congress in October 1986, the AP writes, when he asserted that the CIA did not play any role in the secret contras arms supplies operation. That assertion, the AP notes, was turned down later by other CIA's representatives who disclosed their involvement in that secret operation which was partially financed with the money from arms sales to Iran.

Clair George was compelled to apologize for his initial testimony.

Meanwhile, as is clear from the declassified testimony of another high-placed CIA official, head of the CIA's Central American operations Alan Fiers, the CIA knew full well about the secret operation to supply contras with weapons in the period of action of the Boland Amendment which prohibited such aid. Alan Fiers admitted that the so-called humane assistance to the contras was "diluted" with deadly material.

The high-placed CIA official was compelled to note that in February and in March last year he had probably gone too far rendering law-prohibited military aid to contras.

COCOM Accord Infringes on Allies
LD071651 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS — TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The British *Financial Times* today said the Pentagon was seeking support under the COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] agreement for tougher sanctions against businesses violating bans on the export of some technologies to socialist countries.

The U.S. Defense Department's standpoint on the issue is well-known.

The COCOM members are bound by a not mandatory "gentlemen's agreement". But in Washington they are acting in a far from gentlemanly manner to achieve their aims.

They infringe upon allies' sovereign rights, forcing their will on them and humiliating them. Proposals being imposed by the United States on the allies provide for unifying the rules of granting export licences and sanctions for breaching them, all patterned, of course, on those accepted in Washington.

The United States is pressing for compiling an international "black list" so that businessmen accused by Washington of breaking export regulations in any of the COCOM countries shall be automatically deprived of export licences in any other country.

And what about the laws in these countries regulating foreign trade, let alone generally recognized rules of international trade?

No room is left for them in the system of trade with socialist and other countries wanted by Washington so that it will be able to act whatever it likes with perfect impunity.

Attempts are being made to furnish a legal base under these U.S. encroachments in commerce on sovereign rights. American Congress is considering a bill which calls, no more no less, for sanctions against firms in countries seen by Washington as violating bans on trade with the East.

It envisages restrictions on their exports to the United States and on supplies of U.S. technology to them. Washington will decide itself whether a "violation" has taken place.

If enacted by Congress, the bill will give Washington in effect the right to decide issues under the jurisdiction of other nations and influence their trade, and not only that with socialist countries.

The United States has already drawn up a list of "suspicious" neutral and non-aligned countries through which banned deliveries can be carried out.

Experience demonstrates that concessions made by U.S. partners in these matters only make Washington even more zealous.

The American Administration is attempting to justify its arbitrary actions in international economic relations by pleading the need to "protect Western security interests".

But Japanese *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* has seen through Washington's transparent game, accusing it of seeking to undermine allies' trade with socialist countries, weaken the positions of competitors, and achieve superiority in modern technology.

Washington's pressure cannot but make U.S. allies displeased. The *Financial Times* said in this connection that the Pentagon's COCOM-related proposals would certainly encounter resistance, in particular from such countries as Britain and West Germany which painfully reacted to U.S. attempts to apply American law outside U.S. territory.

Japan Sanctions To Please Washington

LD071954 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS — TASS diplomatic correspondent reports:

Measures taken by the Japanese Government to toughen the legislation concerning the sale of technological equipment to socialist countries have a clear imprint of the United States pressure. Soviet diplomatic circles are of the opinion that it is in order to please Washington that Tokyo applied sanctions to Japanese businessmen for non-compliance with COCOM instructions. The so-called "case of the Toshiba company" was fabricated, emphasised and used by the USA as a pretext for a sharp restriction of Japan's commerical and economic ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Washington's striving to dictate its terms to Japanese companies, just as to firms of other U.S. allies, means gross violation of the same principles of free trade for which the United States itself declares. In reality, the United States is disorganizing world trade by imposing discriminatory restrictions, Soviet diplomatic circles note. What freedom of trade can there be when any Japanese firm might now be deprived on Washington's demand of the right to trade for up to three years on invented charges of violating COCOM instructions? Accusations of so-called "illegal export" threaten individual businessmen with imprisonment for five years.

Deplorable is the fact that the Japanese authorities yielded to the United States pressure. The United States is certainly Japan's biggest trading partner, but this is no justification for the compliance which Tokyo showed with regard to Washington's ultimatum demand.

Toughening measures for the observance of COCOM's discriminatory instructions, the Japanese authorities apparently wish to please the U.S. Congress which is discussing a clearly protectionist bill which applies to Japan in a large measure. But the truth is such that the more concessions are made by the Japanese side, the tougher Washington's demands become. The United States, for instance, has already imposed tariffs on some kinds of products of the Japanese electronic industry. In the past two years the United States achieved the almost 60 per cent appreciation of the rate of yen against the dollar, as a result of which the Japanese export became much more expensive.

The United States striving to tie the hands of Japanese businessmen trading with the USSR and other socialist countries does much damage to Japan itself for the market of those countries is very wide and promising. It opens to Japan opportunities to develop its economy without fearing the manifestation of great power ambitions which are characteristic of the United States commerical and economic ties with Japan.

China

Zhao Ziyang Comments on Reform Noted

LD041305 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing September 4 TASS — Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, said here that the economic reform being effected in the country was based on two important theoretical provisions.

First, China is now at the initial stage of socialism. This means that it has to build socialism on a historically-shaped basis of a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society and the process of building a new society will take a rather long time.

Second, considering modern conditions, China has to develop in full measure a commodity economy but development methods used would invariably comply with the demands dictated by socialism.

Zhao Ziyang emphasized that in the past nine years the counrty had made a notable headway in effecting the economic reform. The course toward further developing the reform and expanding ties with outside world remains unchanged, the Chinese leader said.

CPC Congress Final Preparations Begin

PM091545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Preparation for 13th CPC Congress"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep — *Renmin Ribao*, the organ of the CPC Central Committee, reports today that preparation for the 13th CPC Congress has entered its final stage. The election campaign for delegates to the upcoming forum from provinces, autonomous regions, cities under direct central control, central organs, and departments is

basically over. The draft political report to the congress has been prepared and handed over for examination by members of the CPC Central Committee, Central Advisory Commission, and Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, congress delegates, and senior workers in party, administrative, and military organs. The CPC Central Committee Politburo plans to call the congress on 25 October.

As the newspaper points out, speeding up the process of reforms in the country will be the central question at the congress. Delegates will also have to elect a new CPC Central Committee in accordance with the "course of lowering the age of cadres," draw up a plan to restructure the political structure in China, adopt a "basic course for further economic building and reform of the economic system for the upcoming period" and a "basic course of intensifying party building under the conditions of reform and the policy of expanding ties with the rest of the world." The provisions relating to the initial stage of building socialism in the PRC and a socialist path of development "corresponding to the realities of China and its specific features" will be systematically expounded and generalized at the congress.

Congress participants, *Renmin Ribao* points out, will also study the causes of problems and mistakes on the path of progress.

PRC Foreign Minister on Neutrality on Gulf

LD051144 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing September 5 TASS — The stand of the People's Republic of China with regard to the war between Iran and Iraq is that of strict neutrality and active promotion of the settlement of the conflict. It consistently comes out for a peaceful solution of problems in line with the basic principles of international relations, Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, has stated here.

He said that in the opinion of his country the first thing Iran and Iraq should do is to immediately stop fire and hostilities. At the same time the sides should establish close cooperation on this question with the U.N. Security Council and U.N. secretary general in order to achieve complete fulfilment of a corresponding resolution of the U.N. Security Council. The Chinese foreign minister expressed hope that the parties concerned would display restraint, ensure the safety of international sea routes and the free passage of ships in the Persian Gulf area. He emphasized that China would do all it can for restoring peace and security in the Gulf area.

PRC on'Anti-Chinese' Act in Japan

PM070843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Anti-Chinese Action"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep — A series of anti-Chinese actions committed in Japan recently are aimed at undermining friendly relations between the two countries, a spokesman for the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated today.

Thus, on 31 August the "Friendship With China" monument erected in 1963 in the city of Mitarai in the central area of the island of Honshu was desecrated. According to the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman, the fact that this is the third action of its kind in the last 3 months cannot fail to evoke concern. He expressed the hope that the Government of Japan will take resolute measures, strictly punish the culprits for the acts of vandalism, and prevent the repetition of similar actions in future.

CPC Paper on Japan's Military Build Up

LD051403 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing September 5 TASS — *Renmin Ribao*, newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, expresses serious concern over the continuous growth of Japan's military expenditures.

Reporting the plans of Japan's National Defence Agency to phase new fighter planes into service with the Japanese Air Force, and to purchase up-to-date cruisers, priced at 200,000 million yen each, from the United States, the newspaper points out today that the tendency towards modernising the armed forces will inevitably lead to a further increase in military expenditures which have already exceeded one per cent of the country's gross national product.

At the end of July Japan's cabinet of ministers decided to increase appropriations for military purposes by another 6.2 per cent as compared with the current year.

Japan's actions to build up arms run counter to the aspirations of the peoples of the world who resolutely press for disarmament, *Renmin Ribao* emphasises.

Considering the universally known historical lessons, such steps will arouse still greater concern among the Japanese people, and cause anxiety in the neighbouring Asian countries.

XINHUA Cited on Japan's Trade Law

LD052027 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing September 5 TASS — The revision by the Japanese Government of the law on control over foreign currency and foreign trade, which envisages tougher rules of exports to socialist countries, undermines the economic basis of Japan's trade cooperation with these states, *Xinhua* writes. Tokyo's measures already had a negative effect on Japanese-Chinese trade despite the lifting of some restrictions on exports to China.

The news agency points to the political motives which led to that decision. The Japanese authorities met the demands of the United States, fearing the consequences of the scandal over Toshiba "affair" which is artificially whipped up by Washington.

According to a number of representatives of the Japanese business circles, *Xinhua* news agency notes, the revision of the law on control over foreign currency and foreign trade will deprive Japan of its traditional markets. Calling the parliament's decision a suicide, they stress that official Tokyo was brought under unprecedented pressure on the part of the United States which tries to weaken Japan's position in the world economy and seize the initiative in the continuing war between American and Japanese monopolies. Last year, Japan's active balance in trade with the USA reached a record high of 52 billion dollars.

Tian Jiyun Urges Better Soviet Ties

OW040807 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Tian Jiyun, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council, called for strengthening Sino-Soviet cooperation and mutual assistance. In a speech carried by *Ogonek* magazine in Moscow, he wished the Soviet reforms, aimed at speeding up social and economic developments, success.

On China's experiences in conducting economic reforms, Tian Jiyun said; As socialist countries, the USSR and China share many [words indistinct]. We have much to learn from each other in reform. He stated: Let us help and encourage each other!

Beijing University Delegation Visits Moscow

OW061250 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 4 Sep 87

[From "World Today" program]

[Text] At the invitation of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the USSR and Moscow State University, a Chinese education delegation headed by Ding Shisun, president of Beijing University, recently arrived in Moscow for a visit. Reporter Bolyanova of this station interviewed him and asked him some questions:

[Begin recording] [Bolyanova] Comrade Ding, what is the purpose of your visit to the Soviet Union?

[Ding] At the invitation of Moscow State University, our Beijing University delegation is here to sign an agreement on academic exchange between the two universities.

[Bolyanova] Would you say something about the contacts between China and the Soviet Union in higher education, and what about the future of such contacts?

[Ding] I think contacts and exchanges between our two countries have many advantages. While the Soviet Union is strong in the cultural and scientific fields, China is also strong in other areas. We should learn from one another. Our two countries now share many common problems in restructuring their educational systems. It will be beneficial to both countries if we exchange our experiences and views in that area.

[Bolyanova] What is your impression of Moscow?

[Ding] This is my second day in Moscow. I have a very good impression of this city. I am impressed by Moscow's magnificence, spaciousness, and historic legacy. Our reception has also been hospitable. [end recording]

The Chinese delegation's wide-ranging activities include a meeting between Ding Shisun and the academician Logunov, rector of Moscow State University, a visit to Leningrad and Kiev, and a meeting with noted Soviet educators. The two universities will also sign a cooperation agreement. Both countries believe that this is another step toward promoting Soviet-Chinese friendship and cooperation.

PRC Writers in Moscow Note Wartime Ties

OW061308 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Markov, chairman of the board of the Union of Writers of the USSR, met with a delegation of the Chinese Writers Association in Moscow on 4 September. The delegation was headed by Liu Baiyu, member of the council of the association. Station reporter (Staroschinko) reports that Markov, chairman of the board of the Union of Writers of the USSR, expressed his gratitude for widespread publication of Soviet literary and artistic works in China, he also said that the Soviet people have expressed their sympathy for the Chinese revolution and the Chinese people. As a fighter of the Soviet Army, he took part in battles to crush the troops of the Japanese warlords in northeast China.

In his speech, Liu Baiyu pointed out: We have not forgotten those people who had helped us. Together we resisted the Japanese aggressors. Whenever we go to Dalian or Shenyang, we never forget to lay wreaths on the tombs of Soviet martyrs. Liu Baiyu has received the Soviet State Award for writing the script of the film "The Chinese People's Victory."

Li Peng Addresses Nuclear Energy Meeting

LD081303 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing September 8 TASS — An international conference on nuclear energy in the coastal regions of the Pacific went into session here. It is attended by some 500 nuclear energy experts from more than 20 countries and regions of the world. Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), is also present, the *Xinhua* news agency reported.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Li Peng, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, said that his country stood for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and was prepared to contribute to its utilization in industry, agriculture and medicine. He added that China was ready to be a party to international cooperation in that sphere.

In Li Peng's words, in developing its nuclear power industry China is relying mainly on its own forces and is importing at the same time advanced technology and equipment.

PRC Personal Responsibility Lauded

PM081515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "System of Responsibility"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug — The system of directors' personal responsibility has already produced positive results at 27,000 out of the 35,000 Chinese industrial enterprises where it has been introduced.

This fact was reported at an all-China conference of national economic leaders which ended here today.

Its participants stressed the need to introduce the system of responsibility before the end of this year at all large and medium enterprises, of which China has more than 8,000. This system, *Xinhua* notes, represents a qualitatively new level of management of industrial production. It presupposes a considerable expansion of the rights of enterprises and their leaders in the solution of questions connected with production organization, staff recruitment, output sales, and the establishment of business links with other plants and factories. At the same time the personal responsibility of directors for the end result of production is increased.

BRIEFS

PRC Buys Soviet Airliners

The PRC has bought 20 Soviet TU154 airliners. Soviet television reported this in a program devoted to the first flight from Moscow to New York 30 years ago of a TU104 jet liner. That was the first passenger jet in the Soviet air fleet. New generation aircraft are now being used in the country's domestic and international routes. Soviet air equipment is used in 22 countries. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Sep 87 LD]

Northeast Asia

Report on Labor Disturbances in ROK

LD071644 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo September 7 TASS — South Korea's prosecutor-general has ordered security forces and police to apply "toughest measures against strikers," according to reports from Seoul.

He also confirmed the earlier government decision to send security forces inside the plants and factories should the situation there break out of control.

500 strikers were arrested in the last few days as labour unrest spread to all branches of the South Korean economy.

At present, 567 South Korean companies are affected by strikes, according to official information. Labour conflicts have occurred at 3,200 South Korean enterprises since July.

Workers Strikes Viewed

OW091129 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Sergey Alekseyev commentary; from the "90 minutes" program]

[Text] The decision of Hyundai Heavy Industries, the largest machine-building corporation in South Korea, on the lock-out at its Ulsan plants came into force on 7 September. We are bringing you a topical commentary on this subject presented by Sergey Alekseyev, international observer:

[Alekseyev] Hello, comrades. The decision of the owners of the aforementioned corporation to close its plants is their answer to the powerful strike staged by more than 30,000 workers and employees of the enterprise since the beginning of September. On the eve of the closure of the Hyundai plants, the police made mass arrests among active participants of the strike committee. The arrested workers have officially been accused of creating disorders.

The Seoul dictators [vremenshchiki] are seriously frightened by the unprecedented scale of labor conflicts, which are increasing daily in South Korea. According to some reports, the number of strike participants in the country now reaches several hundred thousand, despite the strict strike ban imposed several days ago by the South Korean government and the severe measures used by the police and the army against strikers.

Obviously the present wave of South Korean working people's mass actions has nullified the calculations of the antipopular dictatorship to return stability to the country by means of political maneuvers and concessions to the opposition. As you know, the country's dictator, Chon tu-hwan, was forced last July to make a promise to leave the Blue Palace — this is what they call the President's residence in Seoul — at the beginning of next year. He also promised to hold direct elections, free political prisoners, and introduce democratic freedoms.

Many in the West at that time rushed to declare that the events in South Korea were developing according the American scenario, meaning that cosmetic rearrangements and small concessions to the opposition recommended by Washington to Seoul would reduce the intensity of people's actions. As we can see, the events of recent days are destroying all the cunning designs of the scriptwriters.

Yazov Greets DPRK Counterpart

PM091026 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 First Edition p 1

[Message from Defense Minister Army General D. Yazov: "To Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army Comrade O Chin-u, Minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade minister!

On the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK, on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send to you and to all the servicemen of the Korean People's Army combat greetings and warm congratulations.

Soviet servicemen warmly welcome the Korean people's achievements in fulfilling the decisions of the Sixth Workers Party of Korea Congress aimed at strengthening and modernizing the scientific and technical base of socialism and improving the working people's living standard, and support the DPRK's just struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for the peaceful democratic unification of the motherland.

I wish all the personnel of the Korean People's Army successes in combat and political training and in further strengthening the country's defense capability in the interests of ensuring peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

With communist greetings,

D. Yazov,

Army General,

USSR Defense Minister.

DPRK Note at UN Calls for ROK Talks

LD041943 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 4 TASS — A letter by the permanent observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations in which he drew attention to the need for major cuts in armaments with a view to defusing tension in the Korean Peninsula and creating favourable prospects for the country's peaceful re-unification was circulated today as a document of the U.N. Security Council.

The letter said that the arms reduction would help eliminate the state of acute military confrontation, create an atmosphere of trust between North and South and achieve rapid progress in peaceful re-unification.

The DPRK reiterated its proposal for talks between the foreign ministers of North and South Korea with the participation of the U.S. secretary of state and for the earliest preliminary meeting at deputy ministers' level to ensure success of the talks.

DPRK Unification Committee Scores U.S.

LD312013 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 31 TASS — The Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Motherland issued here a statement which condemns the United States' continued interference in the south of the Korean Peninsula.

The United States policy in South Korea today is aimed at splitting the ranks of the anti-dictatorial forces at any cost, the document says. Acting on the American scenario, the ruling circles of South Korea resort to bribery and blackmail, political provocations and outright violence. Some deputies from the South Korean Parliament received considerable funds from the authorities to set up a political organization which would assume conciliatory positions with regard to the dictatorial regime. Other attempts to split the opposition are taken.

At the same time the South Korean authorities suggest a way out of political uncertainty by "universal rallying" around "the presidential candidate" from the Democratic Justice Party No Tae-u who achieved notoriety by closeness to dictator Chon Tu-hwan.

The real aim of the United States' hypocritic calls for "a compromise" between the ruling clique and the opposition forces, for revising the constitution "in a coordinated way" is to tow the neocolonialist regime out [of] a deep crisis, to prolong the existence of the pro-American military dictatorship.

The statement of the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Motherland contains the demand that the USA should stop interfering in the affairs of South Korea and should above all withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from the south of the Korean Peninsula.

Vorotnikov Greets USSR-Japan Meeting

LD312034 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS — Economic management reform in the Soviet Union is opening new and favorable prospects for developing this country's relations with Japan at regional level, which will help foster a climate of trust and goodneighborliness in the Soviet-Japanese relationship in general, said Vitaliy Vorotnikov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

He made the observation in a message of greetings to the 3rd meeting of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public in Khabarovsk.

"Such meetings of neighbors, representatives of public, trade union, commercial, economic and fishing organizations on Hokkaido island and in the Soviet autonomous republics and regions of Siberia and the Far East, are becoming traditional and are instrumental in developing links between the USSR and Japan, which is very significant to the whole Asian-Pacific region," the message said.

Soviet-Japanese Forum 'Constructive'

PM071309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Khatuntsev report: "Constructive Dialogue"]

[Text] Khabarovsk, 3 Sep — The official part of the third meeting of the Soviet and Japanese public held under the title "For Friendship, Good-neighborliness, and Cooperation in the Far East" has finished here. The communique issued notes that it is essential to step up the international public's action to avert nuclear catastrophe, oppose the arms race, prevent its spreading to outer space, and strengthen peace.

The meeting participants discussed in four working commissions topical questions concerning the peace struggle in the Asian and Pacific region and outlined the prospects for trade and economic cooperation between firms on the island of Hokkaido and enterprises in the Soviet Far East and Siberia.

"The meeting was very representative in character from both sides," N. Danilyuk, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of Khabarovsk Krayispolkom, said.

The present visit to the Far East by Takahiro Yokomichi, governor of Hokkaido Prefecture, and his business-like talks with representatives of RSFSR krays and oblasts aimed at achieving specific cooperation accords in agriculture, forestry, and other sectors serves as an example of the broad opportunities available for cooperation .

The third Far East meeting of the two countries' public demonstrated the desire of progressive forces in Japan to strengthen the spirit of good-neighborliness and remove the tension in relations between our states that has been artificially created by Tokyo.

Irkutsk Official Discusses

OW091005 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0825 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] We now bring you an interview with Valeriy Viktorovich Ignatov, deputy chairman of Irkutsk Oblispolkom, one of the participants in the third meeting of Soviet and Japanese public representatives in Khabarovsk. [date, place not given]

[Begin Ignatov recording] A conference of city mayors of Japan's west coast, Siberia, and the Far East was held in Irkutsk prior to this meeting. That conference somehow paved the way for the important discussion that took place at the third meeting between public representatives of Hokkaido, the Far East, and Siberia. I think that a much needed and useful discussion on further increasing cooperation, strengthening peace in the region, and further increasing trade and economic cooperation was held both in Irkutsk and here.

There are four of our cities that are maintaining friendly relations with Japanese cities. At the Irkutsk conference we told the city mayors that there are prospects for increasing ties, particularly trade and economic ties. The first steps in this direction have been made. The volume of our coastal trade is constantly growing. In almost 20 years, since 1968, when we began coastal trade with Japan, this volume has grown twentyfold. This time we proposed a significant increase in our whole range of exports. The Japanese side is now studying our proposals, and we hope to receive an answer in the near future.

We have established the first Soviet-Japanese joint enterprise. This enterprise will manufacture yearly 90,000 cubic meters of housing components. At the Irkutsk conference of city mayors and here, at the session of the Economic Commission, discussions on further increasing economic cooperation also took place, and special attention was paid to the new form of cooperation, the establishment of joint enterprises. The city mayors made a proposal at the Irkutsk conference to establish at least one joint enterprise in each city cooperating with a Japanese city. We accepted this proposal in general, and are now beginning to work in this direction. Besides this enterprise [name indistinct] we are now holding talks through the USSR Goskomsport [State Committee for Physical Cultural and Sports] on establishing a joint sports and health complex on Lake Baykal. We hope that an agreement will be successfully concluded. In general, we see other possibilities of development of exactly this kind of ties. I think, and I am sure, that the Khabarovsk meeting between public representatives of the Far East, Siberia, and the Island of Hokkaido will bring significant results in further strengthening cooperation, peace and mutual understanding between our peoples. [end recording]

Nakasone Policies Hurt Soviet Ties

PM071409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Logical Result"]

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Aug — Japanese public and political circles and mass media are commenting extensively on the reasons for the present complications in relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

A spokesman for the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] — the country's leading opposition force — stated that the JSP assesses the present deterioration in relations as the logical result of the policy of Y. Nakasone, who is sacrificing relations with the Soviet Union for a policy of unconditional orientation toward the United States. According to the leadership of the country's influential opposition Komeito Party, building relations with the USSR has evidently proved to be beyond Nakasone, and this will become an important and very difficult task for the new government.

Recently Nakasone's cabinet took successive steps which obviously were not to the advantage of bilateral relations, *Asahi* points out. The newspaper proposes that the country's government think about why there are no positive improvements in relations between Japan and the USSR, although tendencies toward easing tension have been noted throughout the world. In *Asahi*'s opinion, the reason for such a position lies in Tokyo's unnecessary readiness to satisfy any demands made by

Washington, as was shown in Japan's tightening of COCOM restrictions. The present government, *Asahi* writes, has obviously forgotten the tasks for developing relations with the USSR and lost sight of the long-term prospects in developing trade ties with the socialist countries, although many people in Japan highly assess the Soviet leadership's approach to the problems of nuclear disarmament and the changes which are taking place in the Soviet Union, expressing the hope that this policy will produce substantial results.

The right-wing bourgeois newspapers justify the government's actions, but they nonetheless express concern about the possibility of a deterioration in bilateral relations between the USSR and Japan. "These events," *Yomiuri* writes, "could lead to an even bigger reduction in trade with the East, stagnation in which has already begun in connection with the case of the 'Toshiba Kikai' company which violated COCOM rules."

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Soviet, Indochinese Officials Meet

LD041740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] A consultative conference of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, has been held in the Cambodian capital. In the course of the conference there was a detailed exchange of views on problems relating to a political settlement of the situation around Cambodia, the position in Southeast Asia, and the further expansion of cooperation in the interests of reinforcing peace, security, and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

The representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Vietnam, and Laos expressed their full support for the statement made by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on 27 August 1987 on the policy of national reconciliation.

Yakovlev Meets Indonesia's Harmoko

Discuss Relations

LD091512 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, received Mr Harmoko, Indonesian minister of information, here today.

The resources of and prospects for Soviet-Indonesian cooperation in the field of culture and information as well as relationships between the USSR and Indonesia, and the situation in South-east Asia and the Pacific Ocean region were discussed.

At the request of the Indonesian side, it was informed of the current reorganization processes in the Soviet Union, the principles of openness, and their relationship with the Soviet Union's foreign policy in the interests of peace and cooperation.

View Perestroyka, Openness

BK091612 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] On 9 September, Aleksandr Yakovlev, CPSU Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received a courtesy call from Indonesian Minister of Information Harmoko in Moscow. Talks were centered on the prospects of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Indonesia in cultural and information fields, bilateral issues, as well as the situation in Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific.

As requested by the Indonesian side, Harmoko was presented with details of the perestroyka reforms in the Soviet Union, the principles of openness and their impact on Soviet foreign policy, which is aimed at world peace and cooperation.

Present during the talks were Aleksandr Aksenov, chairman of Soviet State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting, Zulkarnain, director general of Indonesian Television, as well as Sugantio Kusumodigdo, Indonesian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Near East & South Asia

Iran's Larijani Leaves Moscow 8 Sep

LD091402 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0755 GMT 9 Sep

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TASS) — Mohammad Larijani, a representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran and deputy foreign minister, left Moscow on Tuesday, 8 September, following a short visit.

Arab League Activities Continue

Klibi on Gulf War

LD082051 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS — Representatives of the committee of seven Arab states led by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, committee chairman, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, arrived in Moscow for consultations with Soviet officials on the issue of implementing Security Council Resolution 598 calling for a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi told TASS at the Sheremetyevo Airport.

On expressing concern over the spread of the protracted war between Iran and Iraq, Chedli Klibi pointed out that it threatens other countries in the region, peace and security all over the world. The fratricidal conflict engulfs huge resources, necessary for the development of these countries and other states. All peoples and states have already understood the danger of this conflict, the Arab diplomat went on to say. In the present explosive situation the efforts of all countries, developing and developed in Asia, Africa, Europe and in the Americas, should centre on ensuring the fulfilment of Resolution 598.

Noting the friendly Soviet position towards Arab countries, the Arab League secretary general expressed confidence that the consultaton in Moscow would make a contribution to the cause of settling the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Shevardnadze, Sabah Confer

LD092056 Kuwait KUNA in English 1902 GMT 9 Sep 87

[By Khalid al-Tarrah]

[Text] Moscow, Sept 9 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Wednesday described talks with Soviet leadership as "cordial" and noted that the negotiations proceeded in "total understanding on all issues pertaining to the Iraqi-Iranian war particularly the Security Council Resolution 598 stipulating an end to the dispute in the Gulf."

Shaykh Sabah, who is heading a delegation of the seven-member Arab committee on the Iraq-Iran war currently visiting Moscow, told KUNA, in a statement on results of the team's talks here, that the Arab delegates have been met with deep understanding on the part of the Soviet Union to the Arab viewpoint.

The viewpoint calls for the "necessity of intensifying efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war," Shaykh Sabah said, adding such efforts should be directed in particular toward "implementing the Security Council Resolution 598 since it reflects the unanimous will of the world countries."

On the Arab team's meeting with Shevardnadze, Shaykh Sabah said that the discussions "dealt in detail with practical steps toward the importance of executing the recent Security Council resolution."

Shaykh Sabah quoted Shevardnadze as asserting that the Soviet Union attaches special importance to this decision and to working for implementing it.

He noted that the committee members have expressed thanks and appreciation to the "big role" played by the Soviet Union in preparing and adopting the aforementioned resolution.

Meanwhile, Shaykh Sabah pointed out that a tete-a-tete meeting between him and Shevardnadze took place at sidelines of the committee's meetings here.

He explained that the discussions were limited to bilateral relations and means of fostering them in various spheres.

The Kuwaiti chief diplomat said that he agreed with his Soviet counterpart on resuming discussions into these issues in their forthcoming meeting in New York on the periphery of the U.N. General Assembly session and through the exchange of visits between officials of the two countries.

Members Meet Shevardnadze

LD092047 Kuwait KUNA in English 1852 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept 9 (KUNA) — Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze Wednesday held negotiations with a delegation of the League of Arab States on Iran-Iraq conflict committee. The delegation is led by deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad.

A substantial exchange of opinions on questions linked with the developments in the war between Iran and Iraq and the heightened situation in the Gulf Zone was held in the course of the negotiations which passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, TASS reported.

The USSR firmly and consistently abides by its principled course for an undelayed end to the armed Iran-Iraq conflict, Eduard Shevardnadze said.

It was underlined that the Soviet Union Firmly advocates compliance with the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 598 which provides a political foundation for settling the Iran-Iraq conflict and creates realistic possibilities for efficient steps to be taken towards peace, TASS said.

The U.N. Secretary general's mediatory mission, envisaged by the Security Council's decision, is bound to serve as a practical diplomatic mechanism of settlement. All-round support and assistance should be ensured to it, Shevardnadze underlined.

Shevardnadze said the tension growing in the Gulf area "as a result of the unprecedented buildup of the U.S. direct military presence there hampers the quest for a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict." The interests of peace in the region call for a well-considered approach, creation of favourable conditions for putting the Security Council's decision into life.

The Soviet chief diplomat noted the constructive character of the Soviet proposal for improvement of the situation in the Gulf. The USSR is ready to take practical steps in this direction in the context of relevant international efforts.

Representatives of the League of Arab States highly appreciated the Soviet Union's Iran-Iraq conflict stand, welcomed its efforts aimed at eliminating the dangerous seat of tension in the Middle and Near East.

Arab states' joint steps can play a major role in settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict and improvement of the situation in the region. On its part the Soviet Union will continue comprehensively working for that, both in the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of bilateral contacts with all sides concerned, TASS reported.

The parties to the negotiations were unanimous in their view that the frank exchange of opinions was useful.

Group Meets With Ryzhkov

LD091346 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the committee of the League of Arab States on the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The delegation includes Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister (head of the delegation), Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, Taib Shabani, secretary of state to Tunisian foreign minister, Mehdi Zentar, Morocco's ambassador to the USSR, Muhammad Balkiz, Jordanian charge d'affaires to the USSR.

Main attention in the conversation was devoted to problems involved in the settlement of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, the situation, which shaped in the Persian Gulf, prospects for normalizing it, restoring peace and security in the region.

The delegation briefed Nikolay Ryzhkov on the results of the recent emergency session of the Council of the League of Arab States in Tunisia, the steps made by the committee to invigorate international efforts towards ending the Iran-Iraq war.

It was stressed that the continuation of the conflict has a serious destabilizing effect on the situation in the Persian Gulf, is fraught with a threat to international peace and security.

Nikolay Ryzhkov reaffirmed the invariable principled stand of the USSR for the speediest settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict, which has become a calamity to the peoples of both countries.

It was stressed that the Soviet Union considers it necessary to press ahead for the implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 which was adopted unanimously and opens the real way to ending war and normalizing the situation in the region. Special attention was drawn to the importance of the mission of the U.N. secretary general envisaged by the resolution, his mediatory efforts towards the speediest implementation of the resolution.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers noted that the continuation of the conflict is conducive to growing foreign interference in the affairs of the region, kindles seats of tensions in the Middle and Near East. The unprecedented build-up of the military power of the USA and the other NATO countries in the Persian Gulf is fraught, above everything else, with the growing probability of dangerous accidents, which create a threat of growing military confrontation. Such actions distract the world community from concentrating efforts on putting an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

The attention of the participants in the talks was drawn to the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union in the interests of normalizing the situation in the Persian Gulf.

On behalf of the League of Arab States, the members of the delegation expressed gratitude for explaining the Soviet Union's stand, spoke highly of the USSR's principled line towards a political settlement of one of the most dangerous seats of tensions — the Iran-Iraq armed conflict.

[Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 10 September Morning Edition on p 2 also reports the attendance of First Deputy Foreign Minister Kovalev and the envoys of Iraq, YAR, Kuwait, and Tunisia.]

Foreign Ministry Official on Gulf War

LD071003 Kuwait KUNA in English 0824 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Report by Adib al-Sayyed]

[Text] Moscow, Sept 7 (KUNA) — A Soviet official Monday called on Arab countries friendly to Iran to urge Tehran to accept Arab and international appeals for a peaceful end of the Gulf war.

Head of the Academy of Diplomacy and member of a leading Foreign Ministry committee Oleg Peresypkin did not specify those Arab countries but was apparently referring mainly to Syria, Libya and Algeria which, at varying degrees, have supported Iran in its war against Iraq.

His call, however, coincided with a visit Monday to Baghdad by Libyan Foreign Minister 'Azzuz al-Talhi who is expected to try and patch up his country's relations with Iraq, a development which would distance Libya from Iran.

Peresypkin, in an interview with KUNA, categorically denied Western press reports which accused Moscow of exploiting the Gulf war for its own interests in the region.

Dismissing those reports as "truthless," he emphasized that his country "does not make profit from wars."

Responding to a question, the Soviet official emphasized that his country's arms supplies to some developing nations stemmed from political considerations not commercial ones.

He said Moscow understands the Western European nations' desire to maintain strong economic links with Arab Gulf countries but opposes sabre rattling as a means to protect those interests.

Western European states, he said, should seek and employ political approaches to safeguard their interests in the Gulf and refrain from attempts to escalate tension in the region, in an apparent reference to Western military naval build-up in the Gulf.

On signs of thaw between Moscow and Tehran, Peresypkin underlined his country's keen interest in maintaining good ties with its southern neighbor, yet he admitted "there were some negatives in the rapprochement."

He said the two sides had failed to agree on the construction of a pipeline to carry Iranian oil to Soviet Black Sea terminals and resumption of gas pumping between the two countries.

The two issues, in addition to the proposed construction of a railway between Iran and central Asian Soviet republics were discussed during a visit to Tehran last June by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov, Peresypkin added.

Talking of his country's foreign policy, the Soviet official demanded that certain Arab public figures and journalists should abandon what he described as "old formats" in assessing Moscow's Middle East policy.

More specifically, he wanted them to appreciate any country's right to run "an independent foreign policy that caters to the country's national interests."

The Soviet official told KUNA he was particularly disgruntled about some news analyses in the Arab media casting doubts on Moscow's position on the Gulf war.

"Those reports testify to misinterpretation of the Soviet Union's principles and foreign policy vis-a-vis regional conflicts," he said.

The diplomat indicated that Moscow had never built up links with another state at the expense of its ties with a third country.

Peresypkin explained that if any Arab country sought to promote its ties with the United States or NATO allies, the Soviet Union cannot protest that on the ground that those ties would hurt Moscow.

Head of the Academy of Diplomacy asserted to KUNA that his country has been, and will continue to be, a friend to eastern Arab states, saying this was "a fact which needs no proofs."

A number of Iraqi newspapers this week criticized Moscow's attitude toward the Gulf War, especially a report by the official Soviet news agency TASS which said recent Iraqi air strikes at Iranian oil installations were dictated by the United States.

Arab CP's Statement on Gulf Tension

PM100809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Statement by Arab East Communist Parties"]

[Text] Beirut, 30 Aug — The concentration of warships from the United States and some NATO states in the waters of the Gulf places this region under serious threat of an armed conflict and is damaging to international peace and security, according to a statement by representatives of communist and workers parties of the Arab East published today in the newspaper *Al-Nida'*.

At present, the statement notes, approximately 70 warships with 30,000 infantrymen on board are in the Gulf. "This is the biggest concentration of U.S. and NATO naval forces since the war against Vietnam. Disregarding the opinion of the peace-loving public, the United States, which contributed to the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, is continuing to fan the conflagration, using it as a pretext to increase its interference in this region."

"Pursuing its aggressive course, the U.S. Administration is ignoring all appeals aimed at reducing tension in the Gulf region, particularly the Soviet government proposal to withdraw military fleets from this region, end the war, and settle differences between Iraq and Iran by peaceful means. In an attempt to close its grip on the entire region, Washington has conducted the 'Bright Star' maneuvers with Egypt and Somalia and thereby expanded the hotbed of tension with the aim of subordinating states in the region to the U.S. will. At the same time, the U.S. Administration is hoping to put pressure on progressive Arab regimes, especially Syria, Libya, and Democratic Yemen, force them to depart from their anti-imperialist course, nullify the national cause of the Palestinian people, and perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab lands."

The statement contains an appeal to Arab peoples and their patriotic forces to be vigilant, strengthen their unity, cast aside their secondary differences, and achieve solidarity among Arab countries in the struggle against the American-Israeli onslaught. It underlines the special importance of strengthening the bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community states. The communist and workers parties of the Arab East demand an end to the Iran-Iraq war to free the peoples of both countries from further misfortune and suffering. They also demand the withdrawal of foreign fleets from the Gulf and the ensuring of freedom of international navigation there in accordance with the will of the Arab peoples and forces of peace and progress throughout the world.

The statement is signed by representatives of the Jordanian, Syrian, Iraqi, Palestinian, Lebanese, and Egyptian Communist Parties, the Bahrain National Liberation Front, and the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia.

Libyan Conflict With Chad Assessed

PM081331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent V. Skosyrev and TASS correspondent G. Shelenkov report: "Libya-Chad: Alarming Summer"]

[Text] Tripoli-Moscow — Summer is not the best season in Tripoli. At noon not even the breeze from the Mediterranean provides relief from the hot breath of the

desert. The streets are empty and life in the city seems to come to a stop. But toward evening a lively crowd once again fills the embankment, which is watched over by a citadel bristling with ancient guns, and also the markets. You will not always find a spare seat at the tables of the small Arab coffeehouses.

For the Libyans, like the entire Muslim world, Friday is the day off. Then there is no escape from the swimmers on the central city beach next to the modern, snow-white "Sea Gates" hotel. Looking at the young children carelessly chasing a football across the soft sand, you might think at first that the events on the country's southern borders have had no influence on the habitual rhythm of the capital. But this is a superficial impression . . .

Every inhabitant of Tripoli knows the theater marquee on Al-Nasir St. Today the powerfully amplified voice from the marquee does not inform people about the next show but persuades citizens to strengthen vigilance at a dangerous hour for the homeland. Appeals to Libyans' patriotic feelings also ring out from loudspeakers on automobiles which drive around in the evening. Television reported that a session of the secretaries of the people's congresses, the people's committees, and the revolutionary committees was held in the city of Sabha to examine the question of general mobilization

What is happening in the sands of the Sahara, where the Libyan Jamahiriyah neighbors on Chad? We must say that it is not easy to gain an exhaustive idea of this. The point is that Western news agencies, which have their own correspondents in N'djamena, the capital of Chad, often disseminate biased information which is of a frankly anti-Libyan character. So it cannot be relied upon. On the other hand Tripoli does not tell foreign journalists much. This, of course, creates difficulties in journalists' work, although this restraint on the part of the authorities is understandable. For several years now Libya has lived effectively in a state of siege by NATO.

First a furious propaganda campaign was unleashed against it, then the United States and, in its wake, certain of its allies imposed an economic boycott. And finally last April U.S. aircraft bombed Libyan cities. You can see the results of this raid to this day — collapsed ceilings, warped walls, windows knocked out by the blast of the explosion in M. al-Qadhdhafi's former residence and in the area of the capital where many embassies are located.

The psychological atmosphere created by these acts of hostility certainly does not promote trusting relations between the authorities and the foreign press. Therefore the latter has to content itself with extremely inadequate official reports from the Chadian border, comparing them with information transmitted by Western radio stations. And this information indicates that the military conflict between the two countries continues to blaze. As *Izvestiya* has already written, battles were waged recently around the city of Aouzou, that is, on land which both Libya and Chad consider belongs to them.

According to the version disseminated in N'djamena, Libyan ground forces subunits attacked the city of Aouzou, which was captured in the first 10 days of August by the forces of Chadian President H. Habre. The Libyans had air support, but their attack allegedly did not culminate in success.

At first glance, all this looks like a typical territorial dispute between two young states, of which there have been many, both in Africa and in other regions of the "Third World." But in fact H. Habre's regime is being propped up by two non-African powers — France and the United States. Paris keeps an expeditionary force of 1,300 soldiers and warplanes in Chad. Washington has given N'Djamena money and weapons. The U.S. geopoliticians' interest in the continuation of clashes is so strong that they did not even hide their satisfaction apropos the seizure of the city of Aouzou by the forces of N'Djamena. A State Department spokesman pointed out in plain terms that the United States supports Chad's claims to the Aouzou strip.

As for France, as *Le Matin* noted, it has occupied an ambiguous position. Originally Defense Minister A. Giraud stated that Paris would not interfere in the military operations on the Aouzou Strip, but then he issued a "warning" to Tripoli which indicates that France may nonetheless interfere in combat operations. In the observers' opinion, it may be a question of using French bombers against Libyan troops.

In the light of the continuing armed clashes in the Sahara and the possibility of direct intervention from outside, the appeal by O. Bongo, chairman of the OAU Special Committee for a Settlement of Relations Between Libya and Chad and president of Gabon, to both sides was extremely timely. He advised them to avoid any escalation of military operations. In this part of Africa, Bongo pointed out, a threat hangs over peace and there is every reason to fear internationalization of the Chad-Libya dispute. Weapons must fall silent and give way to dialogue and a diplomatic settlement. K. Kaunda, chairman of the OAU and president of Zambia, also spoke out in this spirit.

The OAU's readiness to provide good offices and play the role of mediator in a peaceful resolution of the dispute is certainly a positive element in the existing situation. But the policy of Washington, which hopes to obtain by means of the conflict what it was unable to obtain by means of direct aggression — to destabilize the anti-imperialist regime in Libya and change the correlation of forces in the Near East — opposes this constructive course.

It is in this vein that participants in a council of representatives of the Pan-Arab People's Congress — an influential public forum — which met recently in Tripoli interpreted the U.S. and French intrigues. M. al-Qadhdhafi is receiving letters and telegrams from local people's congresses indicating Libyans' readiness to defend the country's sovereignty with weapon in hand . . . .

Sub-Saharan Africa

Zaykov at Ethiopian Celebration

PM091331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Addis Ababa for Celebrations"]

[Text] A Soviet party and state delegation headed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Addis Ababa 8 September at the invitation of the Ethiopian leadership. It will participate in the celebrations marking the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the 13th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.N. Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.

The delegation arrived in Addis Ababa the same day. Addis Tedla, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo, warmly greeted it at Bole International Airport, over which the state flags of the USSR and Ethiopia had been raised.

The head of the Soviet party and state delegation made a statement at the airport.

A great festival — the proclamation of a people's democratic republic — has come to the land of ancient Ethiopia, he said. It is profoundly symbolic that the creation of the first republic in the centuries-old history of this state is taking place on the anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. This indicates that the revolution is advancing, developing, and gaining new strength.

People in the Soviet Union regard the upcoming celebrations as a historic event in the life of the Ethiopian people. The Soviet party and state delegation is pleased to participate in them.

We are linked with Ethiopia by long-standing friendship, and in the modern world also by common aims in the struggle for the peoples' security and for social justice.

We are pleased to be able to familiarize ourselves more closely with the life of the friendly Ethiopian people and meet with their leaders, for whom people in the Soviet Union have feelings of great respect and sympathy.

Our delegation hopes that its stay in Ethiopia will be useful for strengthening Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation.

On behalf of the Soviet delegation its head conveyed fraternal greetings to the Ethiopian people and most sincere wishes for happiness, prosperity, and successes in building the new life.

The Soviet delegation headed by L.N. Zaykov laid flowers at the memorial to V.I. Lenin — the first monument to be erected on African soil in honor of the great revolutionary. The bronze figure of Vladimir Ilich turns its face toward the Ethiopian capital's central square — Revolution Square.

Departure Details Reported

PM091341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Participate in the Celebrations"]

[Text] On 8 September a Soviet party state delegation headed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Addis Ababa at the invitation of the Ethiopian leadership. It will take part in celebrations on the occasion of the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the 13th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

It comprises R.N. Nishanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ye.a. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; A.Yu. Urnov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister; and V.I. Dmitriyev, USSR ambassador to Ethiopia.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.N. Yakovlev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.M. Korniyenko, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Tafesse Geleta, Ethiopian charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

Ethiopia's Mengistu at National Assembly

LD091714 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Addis Ababa September 9 TASS — TASS correspondents Gennadiy Gabriyelyan and Boris Grishchenko report:

The first session of the National Assembly (Shengo) opened here today. Its deputies are to proclaim the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and elect its supreme state bodies.

A report at the session was delivered by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC]. A very important event is taking place in Ethiopia, he said, — the formation of the state with the power belonging to the working masses. In accordance with the provisions of

the Constitution, elaborated on the basis of participation of the whole people, the National Assembly (Shengo), elected by the people, is taking over power from the PMAC.

The deepening of democracy meets the interests of the whole people of Ethiopia, the interests of the workers, peasants, other anti-imperialist and anti-feudal forces of society. Till the recent time the power of the people was exercised through revolutionary representation. It will now be exercised with the help of the bodies formed as a result of direct participation of the people on the basis of direct elections.

Mengistu Haile Mariam underlined the strategic significance of the guiding role of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, formed in 1984, in furthering the goals of the working people. The new political system is bound to translate into reality the voluntary union of representatives of all nationalities in the spirit of fraternity and equality. The main aim of the transformations, undertaken in the years of the revolution, and the establishment of the new political system is to change economic and social conditions and thereby improve the life of the people.

In the past 13 years much has been done to accelerate the development of all branches most essential for raising the living standards of the working people, for dynamic development of the country. Considerable efforts were undertaken to strengthen the socialist system in agriculture through forming big state farms and on the voluntary basis — agricultural cooperatives. Considerable progress was also attained in a number of industries, in construction and transport.

In the foreign policy sphere, said Ethiopia's leader, we are striving to establish relations with all countries, particularly neighbouring ones, on the basis of equality, respect for the principles of territorial integrity, non-interference into each other's internal affairs, mutual respect and mutual benefit.

The socialist countries, other progressive and democratic forces are strengthening relations with us, they have been and continue rendering us resolute support in different areas, they are firmly siding with us. We highly appreciate the support and assistance rendered to us by the great Soviet Union, other socialist states in a grave and critical period of our history when enemies united against us. The all-round cooperation established with the socialist countries, the international working class movement, the revolutionary and democratic forces, the national liberation movements and other peace forces is a big gain of our revolution.

New Burkinabe Government Formed

LD050756 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Ouagadougou September 5 TASS — The formation of a new government was officially announced in Burkina Faso today. The government is headed by the country's President Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution.

On the basis of the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation, two independent departments have been formed — a Ministry of External Relations and a Ministry of Cooperation. The former is headed by Leandre Bassolet, and the latter by Youssouf Ouedraogo.

Blaise Compaore has been appointed the minister of state to the presidency and the minister of justice, and Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani has become the minister of people's defence.

The former government of the country was dissolved by the National Council of the Revolution at the end of August "in view of the expiry of the yearly mandate of its powers".

"To dissolve the government every year at one and the same time is a Burkina tradition", says the Council's statement circulated here. "Government ministers, as fighters devoted to the cause of the revolution and who are called upon to serve the people, must be ready at any moment to perform their duty on the other fronts, where the people deem it necessary".

Antigovernment Plot Uncovered in Congo

LD051855 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 5 TASS — A coup plot has been uncovered in the People's Republic of the Congo, the *Associated Press* reported from Brazzaville.

Quoting an official communique broadcast on national radio Friday night, it said several Army officers and civilians had conspired to overthrow the government.

Eight plotters were arrested and are being interrogated.

One of the conspiracy's organizers, former Congolese Army Captain Pierre Anga, is currently in the town of Owando 380 kilometers north of Brazzaville.

The communique said Army units had been sent there to bring him to the capital for questioning.

Tanzanians Visit Supreme Soviet

PM071003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] A Tanzanian National Assembly delegation led by Chief Speaker A. Mkwawa arrived in Moscow 2 September on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A meeting and conversation with the delegation took place on the same day in the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests were welcomed by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities.

The Tanzanian parliamentarians were familiarized with the main aspects of the current restructuring process in the Soviet Union aimed at fully revealing socialism's potential and developing democracy in all spheres of social life; they were also briefed on the role played by the USSR Supreme Soviet and the entire soviet system.

It was noted that Soviet-Tanzanian parliamentary ties are stable and friendly.

The head of the delegation highly appraised the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy, its support for the national liberation struggle in southern Africa, and its multifaceted aid for states on the African Continent.

USSR Supreme Soviet deputies O.P. Kuul and M.P. Trunov, other officials, and also M. Issa, Tanzanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, took part in the conversation.

The Tanzanian guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. They also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

A luncheon was given in honor of the delegation on behalf of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

East Europe

CSSR Publishes Gorbachev Speeches

LD012023 Prague CTK in English 1841 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Bratislava Sept 1 (CTK) — A book of selected speeches by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has been issued by the Slovak Smena publishing house in Bratislav under the title *"To the Youth on Restructuring"*.

The book includes major speeches or parts of speeches delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev at the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in 1986, at party Central Committee plenary sessions in June 1986 and January 1987, and at various meetings and on other occasions. Also included in the publication are all speeches delivered by the top Soviet representative during his visit to Czechoslovakia last April.

In the preface Mikhail Gorbachev draws attention of Czechoslovak youth to the essence of the process of restructuring in Soviet society and calls for concrete deeds and responsibility.

The changes now being realized do not represent somebody's personal will, they are the result of collective thinking of the party and they were not born in a final, definitive form. "While gaining experience from the process of restructuring we have been gradually specifying the program of necessary steps, avoiding what has become outdated, continuously expanding our ideas about the possibilities to develop people's initiative, creative approach and activate the human factor in general."

Mikhail Gorbachev underlined that an open dialogue on the complexity of the situation in the Soviet Union helps people rid themselves of outdated theoretical ideas on the socialist economy which hamper improvement of the economic mechanism. "We have overcome the old erroneous views and mistrust concerning cooperative and individual work as well as various family forms of the organization of work in the framework of collective ownership," Mikhail Gorbachev wrote.

The top Soviet official pointed out that to speed up the changes also means to convince people that it is impossible to continue the old way of life, that the time is ripe for new decisions, that will, cognizance and all abilities must be involved in active work. "This is what we have in mind when saying that restructuring begins in people's minds," Mikhail Gorbachev wrote adding that great losses are caused by passivity, conservatism and overcautiousness, even by laxity or unwillingness to think.

"We seek acceleration, high rate of the development and changes but not feverish, hasty changes in the existing way of life," Mikhail Gorbachev stressed and continued: "In every situation we have remained loyal to the basic principles of the socialist revolution . . . in order to preserve and expand its achievements we struggle against bureaucratism and dogmatism, against deviations from the principles and ideals of creative Marxism-Leninism."

"We are not going to renounce the major aims of socialism. On the contrary, we want more socialism, more democracy, justice and humanism, we seek to rid our life of everything that has prevented it so far. We seek development of initiative, independence and responsibility, trust for the people, their common sense and mastership, their sense for civic responsibility, we seek respect for personality and human dignity. We want further strengthening of collectivism, solidarity, cooperation, a more attentive approach to talent, culture and history of people," Mikhail Gorbachev stressed.

"Real socialism is much firmer and stronger than those who are afraid to admit facts and give up the established norms believe. There have been complicated periods in our and your history but what we have experienced has not been in vain. The further we proceed on the road of restructuring the more we are convinced of the life-giving strength of the process of reconstruction. Encounters between various conceptions and views not only do not undermine the fundaments of socialism but on the contrary help create a scientific approach to problems of the development of society," Mikhail Gorbachev wrote and added that open policy brings about an ever wider involvement of workers in active public life.

"I would like to state with special satisfaction that democratic achievements, truth and open policy draw the youth on the side of restructuring and this seems to be the most important fact. Honest evaluation of the past contributes to the growth of patriotic feelings of young people, responsibility for the fate of the country and society," the Soviet leader said.

He pointed out, however, that it is necessary to view young people and their problems not from above but to find a joint path, give them more trust and more reliably strengthen their social certainty. Progress is impossible without social creativeness of young people, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed and voiced the belief that also in Czechoslovakia young people will stand in the forefront of the process of reconstruction.

Strougal on CSSR Restructuring

PM090909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Course of Intensification"]

[Text] Budapest, 29 Aug — The strategy of restructuring in the CSSR is not confined to the economic sphere alone. In the period ahead there will be changes affecting the country's entire social life, CSSR Premier L. Strougal said in an interview published in *Nepszabadsag* today. The essence of this strategy is the transition from extensive to intensive socioeconomic development. The tasks set can only be resolved with efficient use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and active participation in international cooperation, first and foremost the socialist division of labor.

It is necessary to bring the production structure into accord with modern economic demands, expand the independence of enterprises, and ensure the flexibility of the economic mechanism and its ability to respond rapidly to changes in economic conditions at home and abroad.

Czechoslovakia's development depends to a large extent on the international division of labor. Eighty percent of the CSSR's foreign trade turnover is with socialist countries. Therefore, cooperation with them remains our most important task.

Response to U.S. Aid for Solidarity

PPR's Urban Comments

PM021133 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Sep 87 p 9

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Viewpoint": "Political Hara-kiri" — first two paragraphs are LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] The U.S. Congress has appropriated 1 million dollars for the illegal Polish trade union "Solidarity." In a letter to Congress, Lech Walesa expressed "profound gratitude to the U.S. people" and declared the money would be "fully spent on social needs."

What do people in Poland think of this? We publish below excerpts from a press conference by Polish Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban:

Question by Polonia Radio: You said a few weeks ago that the U.S. authorities had decided to officially finance the illegal "Solidarity" in Poland. In this way, the organization that claimed it was independent and Polish is now openly and formally kept by the Americans. How did the leaders of the illegal "Solidarity" react to this?

Answer: Even though more than 5 weeks have already passed since the U.S. Congress decided to finance the remnants of the illegal "Solidarity" in Poland, its leadership has made no response at all to this event. It has not declared its unwillingness to be kept by a foreign state. It has failed to react to my words that henceforth it is the political agency of another state. This means that they have accepted the dollars and have agreed to the status of people in the U.S. Government's pay. The Polish-language U.S. newspaper *Nowy Dziennik* carried a statement by Jerzy Milewski, who is considered the chief spokesman in the West of the illegal leadership of "Solidarity," which operates in Poland. Asked whether this meant interference in Poland's internal affairs, he replied: "Poles are highly appreciative of such interference."

Nowy Dziennik also carried an interview with Michael Hammond, a conservative figure in the Republican Party, who initiated the appropriation of state funds for "Solidarity." Among other things, he said: "We look at the aid to 'Solidarity' in exactly the same way as aid to the 'contras' in Nicaragua and the insurgents in Afghanistan." Thus, we are not at all talking about Polish interests but about financing on the part of aggressive forces opposing progress on a worldwide scale.

Why did the leaders of the former "Solidarity" agree to accept U.S. funds, thus becoming the paid agency of a state that has caused so much harm to Poland in the last few years? After all, this compromises them in the eyes of the millions of former "Solidarity" members who believed them in the past and respected them as representatives of the working people. Here we have the end of the legend that the leaders of "Solidarity" acted for the sake of Poland's interests and that they are independent fighters for justice.

I must make the following appraisal of this: The leaders of the former "Solidarity" decided to commit political hara-kiri for the sake of money. One million dollars is nothing for the U.S. Government, a drop in the ocean. But this is already equivalent to 1 billion zloty, given the current black market rate for the dollar, for the few dozen or a few hundred leading figures in the illegal "Solidarity." The result is more than 1 million for each of them. And the U.S. authorities have promised to pay them in the future . . . .

Toporkov: Deal 'Stinks'

PM091425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Toporkov "Notes Apropos": "'Polish Contras" Hara-kiri"]

[Text] Warsaw — It is no secret that the ringleaders of the former Solidarity used to be on the U.S. payroll, although they tried not to advertise the fact for fear of

being publicly compromised. It is difficult pretending to be Polish patriots, independent and, above all, valuing national dignity and, at the same time, using foreign money to serve anti-Polish interests and carrying out assignments given by people abroad.

Now the "secret" is out as a result of actions by the U.S. Congress, which has decided to allocate 1 million dollars from the state budget to "support freedom and democracy in Poland." Republican Party figure Hammond deciphered the hypocritical rhetoric: "We view aid for Solidarity in the same way as we view aid for the contras in Nicaragua."

So everything becomes clear. No verbal gymnastics by the illegal group, which is now the pitiful spectacle of "generals without an army," but continues to exploit the old name of the bogus trade union, will help now. Apparently, as Senator Symms reported, for several years now these "patriots" have been asking the U.S. Government for more substantial material assistance. The money made available by Congress, the senator said, is to be used to strengthen Solidarity structures.

As the Polish Government press spokesman noted at a Warsaw press conference, the leaders of the underground group (which, incidentally, no one in Poland is persecuting) have assumed the official status of agents of another state. Henceforth to be known as "Polish contras," they have publicly committed political and moral hara-kiri.

News of this caused in Poland, to put a mildly, a sense of disgust even among those who until recently were still in sympathy with the "oppositionists."

As for the home-grown contras, they have been silent for some months, not knowing how to save an already sullied reputation in this delicate situation. But they did come up with a ruse. Apparently, the 1 million dollars is intended not for them, but for social purposes, although they do not say what this means.

But the Brussels office of so-called Solidarity has a different opinion. It coincides with what Senator Symms said: The dollars will be used to strengthen the organization and buy foreign printing equipment, communications facilities, and other sabotage essentials. Now "our activities in Poland," the office announces exultantly, "will be more extensive and meaningful."

U.S. dollars in the hands of the Polish contras stinks.

Award, Talks Honor Romanian Envoy

Bestowed Order

PM021821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Award of the Order of Friendship of the Peoples to Nicolae Marin Ion, Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the USSR"]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Marin Ion is awarded the Order of Friendship of the Peoples for his active work to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 1 September 1987

Gromyko Speaks at Fete

LD021907 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS — Peace, removal of the menace of nuclear war suit the Soviet plans of internal development. This was said by Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko. He spoke in the Kremlin today at the ceremony of the presentation of the Order of the Peoples' Friendship to Nicolae Marin Ion, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR.

"Romania and the Soviet Union are aligned with other Warsaw Treaty countries", Andrey Gromyko said. "Well known are the proposals worked out jointly by the fraternal countries and referred for consideration to appropriate governments. The essence of those proposals is the reduction of nuclear armaments till they are eliminated. The ideal for which the fraternal countries declare is precisely the elimination of nuclear weapons".

Medvedev Meets Envoy

LD022243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Meetings took place today between Comrades Medvedev and Razumovskiy, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nicolae Ion, the Romanian ambassador to the USSR, in connection with the latter's departure for home.

The conversations were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere and touched upon certain issues relating to the further development of Soviet-Romanian relations.

Joint SFRY Trade Talks End

PM041311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conclusion of Soviet-Yugoslav Meeting"]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Aug — Questions of the qualitative improvement of trade and economic ties between the USSR and the SFRY were discussed at a meeting of representatives of Soviet and Yugoslav business circles, which ended here today. The Soviet delegation was headed by Ye.P. Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

It was pointed out during the meeting that commodity turnover between the two countries developed successfully for a number of years. In 1986, however, in connection with unfavorable price fluctuations on the world

market, there was a fall in mutual commodity turnover in cost terms compared with the planned level. The sides reached an agreement to make joint efforts to realize the volumes of commodity turnover envisaged in the long-term agreement for the current 5-year period and to balance mutual transactions. Measures will be taken to draw up additional lists of commodities the sides will supply to each other in the coming period.

Questions connected with the possible participation of Soviet organizations in the construction in the SFRY of projects such as gas pipelines to deliver natural gas from the USSR, a subway in Belgrade, and others were discussed. Representatives of the two countries' economic organizations exchanged proposals to establish direct ties, to develop production collaboration and specialization, to set up joint enterprises, and to market their products jointly in third countries. The Yugoslav side emphasized its interest in realizing the projects envisaged in the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

Bulgarian Daily Views Restructuring
PM081041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "RABOTNICHESKO DELO on the BCP's Role"]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Aug — "New Thinking, New Style in the Party" — this is the title of an article published in the newspaper *Rabotnichesko Delo.* It is devoted to some questions of the BCP's activity under conditions of restructuring.

The restructuring that has begun, the article points out, has embraced both the economy and leading organs, both grass-roots components and the highest echelons of power. State organs are being set up that are new in terms of their nature and functions. All of society is beginning to function on the basis of the principles of socialist self-management.

Emphasizing that the revolutionary process under way is directed by the BCP, *Rabotnichesko Delo* points out that this creates a still greater need to change the party's structures and activities. These changes are aimed chiefly at ensuring that the party marches in the vanguard of the process of asserting self-management as the basic principle of all life of society. There are workers who hardly perceive the need for restructuring the party and its components, regarding these questions almost as "forbidden zones." Others are skeptical, and yet others vacillate. It is an urgent task to surmount these psychological barriers. It will probably be particularly difficult to abandon the practice that existed hitherto, whereby the party leadership possessed unlimited power, while party organs and organizations played the role of the "last instance" when resolving questions within the competence of state, economic, and public organs. The hierarchy of power is now formed on the basis of self-management, and this requires the new functions, role, and place of the party leadership to be specified. Cadre policy will be the main direction of the party leadership's activity on the political plane. This policy must be implemented on a broad democratic basis, with due regard to the will of labor collectives and the population, so that there are no disagreements when promoting and assigning cadres. The leadership functions of party organizations will include the correct education of people.

The organ of the BCP Central Committee believes that the time has come to free the work of party organizations from shortcomings such as endless sessions, from the passion for unnecessary mass "measures," from the habits of seeking easy ways, from ostention, and so forth. The restructuring of party work will undoubtedly be a difficult, complex, and lengthy process, the organ of the BCP Central Committee writes. We will come up against routine, conservatism, red tape, dogmatism, skepticism, and some people's fear of the need to renounce the customary benefits. But the model outlined by the July plenum must be realized. This is demanded by the natural law of the continuous enhancement of the party's leading role, particularly now, under conditions of self-management. Restructuring in the substance, approaches, and style of party work is a topical and urgent task, whose fulfillment must receive a strong boost in the upcoming report and election meetings and conferences, *Rabotnichesko Delo* states.

West Europe

Honecker Kohl Talks Begin in Bonn
PM091535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Bovkun dispatch under the "Facts, Events, Opinions" rubric: "FRG-GDR — Numerous Contacts Lie Ahead"]

[Text] Bonn — E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has begun a working visit to the FRG.

On the first day, immediately after his arrival from the airport, Honecker had talks with Federal Chancellor H. Kohl and FRG President F. von Weizsaecker.

Members of the Bonn cabinet, the prime ministers of FRG Laender, well-known public figures, and industrialists, hoping for a boosting of economic links with the GDR, were invited to the evening reception at the Bad Godesberg "Redoute."

Many West Germans attach particular importance to the nonformal change in protocol. As is well-known, the FRG Government has hitherto not recognized GDR citizenship and has refused to establish diplomatic relations with it at embassy level.

This refusal stems from the conception of a "united Germany," adopted in conservative, especially in

extreme right-wing, circles. Now, however, most politicians are trying not to overemphasize this thesis. Spokesmen for the ruling parties are even expressing the hope that relations with the GDR will improve considerably.

Athough they are bashfully dropping the term "two German states," nonetheless the fact per se of a German-German summit meeting is an undoubted success in the policy of peaceful coexistence, implemented by the countries of socialism. In the course of E. Honecker's conversations in Bonn such important themes as security, collaboration, disarmament and arms control, and ensuring peace were discussed. H.-D. Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, in this connection drew a conclusion about the "dynamic development of East-West relations" toward cooperation and good-neighborliness.

Spokesmen for the opposition — the Social Democratic Party and the "Greens" — are posing the question in more fundamental terms. They are demanding that the government recognize the GDR as an independent equal German state. The future will tell how far the FRG's incumbent leaders are prepared to take an immutable historical fact into consideration. The schedule for the visit envisages many meetings and conversations. In the next few days E. Honecker will visit Cologne, Duesseldorf, Essen, Wuppertal, Trier, Saarbruecken, and Munich.

Talks Begin in Bonn

PM091309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "E. Honecker's Stay"]

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep — Talks began here yesterday between E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who is on an official visit to the FRG, and FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl.

E. Honecker emphasized that both German states could make a special contribution to the cause of peace by implementing initiatives to create a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe, as well as a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. The GDR leader proposed holding consultations on a regular basis between the GDR and the FRG on problems of arms control and disarmament.

He set forth the socialist countries' position on the whole package of problems of arms limitation and disarmament, pointing out that the historic opportunity opened up by the Soviet peace initiatives must not be missed. A treaty on the elimination of all medium-range missiles is now becoming the key question, E. Honecker declared. Both German states bear responsibility for accelerating its conclusion and not delaying it. The warheads for the Pershing-1A missiles must not be an obstacle to such an accord.

Concerning bilateral relations, E. Honecker said: The GDR invariably proceeds from the premise that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders are the basic condition for peace. Only the existence of two sovereign German states independent of each other, with different social systems and belonging to different alliances, can be the starting point for a constructive policy.

While advocating the development of relations with the GDR in accordance with the treaty on the principles of relations, at the same time H. Kohl once again declared the FRG Government's adherence to the thesis of the "unity of the German nation" and its desire to "overcome the partition of Germany." While asserting that the FRG respects the special status of West Berlin and strictly adheres to and applies in full the four-power agreement, according to which it is not a constituent part of the FRG and cannot be administered by it, the chancellor at once advocated stronger ties between that city and the FRG.

E. Honecker had a meeting in Bonn with FRG President R. von Weizsaecker. The importance of developing cooperation between the GDR and the FRG in the interests of peace and detente was noted.

Agreements on scientific and technical cooperation, environmental protection, and the exchange of information and experience in the sphere of protection against radiation were signed today within the framework of E. Honecker's visit.

Communique Cited

PM091319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Communique Published"]

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep — E. Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl are unanimous that the GDR and the FRG must make special efforts for the good of peaceful coexistence in Europe. War must never again stem from German soil. This is stated in the joint communique disseminated here today on E. Honecker's official visit to the FRG and his talks with H. Kohl.

The sides emphasized that relations between the two states must remain a stabilizing factor for the development of constructive East-West relations. With due regard to the realities and regardless of differences in viewpoints on fundamental questions, including the national question, it is the intention of both sides to develop normal good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG. Respect for the independence and autonomy of each of the two states in their domestic and foreign affairs was unanimously stated.

Both sides intend to promote the achievement of concrete results at the current talks and conferences in Geneva and Vienna and also to exert a constructive influence on the course of bilateral talks between the

USSR and the United States. They emphasize that the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles everywhere will substantially enhance stability and security in Europe and Asia.

The sides advocated the speediest reaching of an accord banning nuclear tests within the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. E. Honecker and H. Kohl confirmed their determination to promote the success of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and to assist the speediest conclusion of a treaty on a universal chemical weapon ban.

Agreements on scientific and technical cooperation, environmental protection, and the exchange of information and experience in the sphere of protection against radiation were signed within the framework of the visit.

Today E. Honecker met with Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party. Noting the importance of the struggle to strengthen international security and end the arms race, the leaders of the fraternal parties emphasized during the meeting the urgent need to remove all obstacles in the way of an agreement on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles. They also advocated the further normalization of FRG-GDR relations in the interests of strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Significance of Visit

LD091929 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] A communique has been published in Bonn on the official visit of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary , GDR State Council chairman , to the FRG. A commentary by our Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] One of the FRG newspapers noted that a path 4 decades long has led to the present, first visit by a GDR leader to the FRG, from total confrontation to the present affirmation to the whole world of the fact of the existence of two German states. Indeed, for too long on the Rhine people have been trying to pretend that the German socialist state does not exist. I recall how during the first years of my work as a correspondent in Bonn even the very word GDR was put in quotation marks there. The situation changed substantially after a treaty on the bases of relations between the GDR and the FRG was signed 15 years ago. That was a great success for the GDR, having finally broken its diplomatic blockade. At the same time it was a success for the whole socialist community, which for all those years provided all-around assistance and support to the German workers' and peasants' state.

True, even to this day the fact of the existence of two independent German states sickens certain circles in the FRG, who continue to declare the German question to be open. However, the historical realities are so strong that they are finally making headway, and now the Bonn communique establishes unanimous respect for the sovereignty and independence of each of the two states, in their domestic and external affairs.

In the GDR's view the most important thing in those matters is the guarantee that war should never again emanate from German soil. The GDR confirms this with specific deeds, from active participation in the drafting of the large-scale peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries, which was demonstrated again at the recent conference of their leaders in Berlin, to the drafting of its own proposals to strengthen peace and security in central Europe, in particular, on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor there, and a zone free from chemical weapons.

Now the communique on Comrade Honecker's visit to the FRG includes the intentions of both sides to assist toward the achievement of specific results at the disarmament talks taking place in Geneva and Vienna. One can only welcome the fact that both German states intend to make their contribution to the consolidation of peace in Europe and the whole world.

TASS Analyses Talks

LD091946 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 9 Sep 87

["For Peaceful Coexistence in Europe" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — Follows commentary by TASS news analyst Yevgeniy Babenko:

The first political results are being summed up of the official visit to the FRG of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State. The first ever official visit of the leader of the sovereign socialist German state to Bonn, to which people looked forward, and for which both the friends and enemies of the cause of peace and detente in Europe were preparing, has attracted close attention in the East and in the West. And now a majority of the political news analysts of various trends are unanimous that this trip can be rightly viewed as an event capable not only of improving relations between the GDR and the FRG, but also leaving a positive impact on East-West relations as a whole.

On the eve of the visit, all sorts of insinuations were set afloat. How else can one, for example, evaluate the question which definite circles addressed to the FRG. Will Herr Honecker's visit result in the Federal Republic's "departure" from NATO and from its commitments within the bloc? The very statement of the question already contained more than a hint that from the viewpoint of the West German right-wing forces, a positive progressive development of relations between the FRG and the GDR was undesirable.

Our epoch should be that of new thinking, understanding and realization of the political realities of Europe and the

rest of the world, the pressing need for lessening international tensions. One cannot help thinking so in familiarizing oneself with the text of the joint communique on Erich Honecker's visit.

The main conclusion from the document is that by force of responsibility ensuing from the common history, the GDR and the FRG should make special efforts in the interests of peaceful coexistence in our continent. No threat of war shall ever stem from the German soil, but only the policy of peace. Both sides wish to develop normal goodneighbourly relations with each other in the spirit of the treaty on the fundamentals of relations on the basis of equality, continuing to use the opportunities which that treaty offers.

They in Bonn cannot but consider the undeniable historical fact of the existence of the German Democratic Republic and after Erich Honecker's visit, to be more precise, as a result of it, this approach has indisputably been given a new dimension.

The sides have declared for broadening peaceful neighbourly relations between the two states. They pointed out with gratification the positive on the whole development of economic relations between the GDR and the FRG in recent years, expressed interest in a further steady broadening of economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Equality, this notion is more than once present in the text of the communique. It has been placed on record unanimously that both states honour the independence and sovereignty of each of the two states in their home and foreign affairs. The wish for understanding and realism should be the guideline of constructive cooperation between the two states aimed at achieving practical results.

"Goodneighbourliness necessitates due consideration for the realities which shaped as a result of the Second World War and the post-war development," Erich Honecker told a dinner in Bonn. It is senseless and dangerous to bemoan the "German Reich" which suffered a disgraceful collapse. Both German states should mutually respect one another and coexist peacefully, as is the way between sovereign states.

One shall not disregard the fact that while declaring for a development of relations with the GDR on the basis of the treaty on the fundamentals of relations, Helmut Kohl at the same time said at the talks that his government is committed to the proposition of the "unity of the German nation", of its striving to overcome the partitioning of Germany.

While claiming that the FRG honours the special status of West Berlin, strictly adheres to and applies in full the quadripartite agreement under which West Berlin is no component part of the FRG and cannot be administered by it, the federal chancellor declared for strengthening ties between the FRG and that city.

A broad exchange of views was held on the present-day international situation. There are divergencies and they are of a serious character. Yet these divergencies, including the views of the West German side, shall not prevent practical cooperation in the interests of the policy of lessening tensions and ensuring peace, the policy of carrying on the dialogue and long-term cooperation.

The GDR leaders set forth the stand of the socialist countries on the whole package of the problems of the limitation of arms and of disarmament and pointed out that the historical possibility opened by the Soviet peace initiatives shall not be missed. At present the treaty on the elimination of all medium-range missiles has become the key problem and both German states have a responsibility to bear for accelerating its conclusion rather than protect it. The warheads to the Pershing-1A missiles should not become an obstacle to such an agreement.

Welcoming the results of the visit, it is possible to join in this case in the opinion of federal President Richard von Weizsaecker, who said receiving the distinguished guest from the GDR: "The visit is an event of paramount significance." A careful analysis of its results is yet to be done, but the main conclusion is clear: An essential step forward has been made on the path of the struggle for strengthening European security, for putting an end to the weapons race. And it has at once gone down into the chronicle of the big positive deeds in the political history of this day and age.

Political & Social

Dissident Magarik To Be Freed

AU081750 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept 8 (AFP) — Soviet Jewish dissident Aleksey Magarik, who was sentenced to three years in a labour camp in 1986 for alleged drugs possession, is to be freed September 14, his family said here Tuesday.

They denied a statement on August 28 by the Soviet delegate to the United Nations human rights committee in Geneva, Igor Gavrichev, to the effect that Mr Magarik had already been released.

Relatives said that Mr Magarik, 29, a musician and teacher of Hebrew who applied to emigrate to Israel in 1983, was expected in Moscow on September 16. His father and sister already live in Israel.

Mr Magarik, who has always denied the offence of which he was convicted, had his sentence reduced by 18 months last April, bringing his release date to September 14.

He was expected to be freed by August 1, however, under a partial amnesty declared in June, but his wife and mother who subsequently telephoned the labour camp at Ukha, near Omsk in Siberia, where he was being held were told that he was not being let out because he refused to recognise his guilt and was infringing camp regulations.

Two New Opposition Publications Out

AU081437 Paris AFP in English 1432 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept 8 (AFP) — Two new opposition publications, a religious and philosophical review and a Ukraine-language journal, have recently appeared in the Soviet Union, their editors said here Tuesday.

The editors of the non-official publications *Vybor* (*Choice*) and *Ukrainsky Vestnik* (*Ukraine Messenger*) said they had written to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and other officials seeking permission for their reviews in a test of Mr. Gorbachev's "glasnost" or openness policies, but had never received a reply.

Vacheslav Chornovil told reporters that the Ukraine journal based in Lvov was a new edition of a "samizdat" underground publication in the 1970's for which he had been jailed for 15 years.

The sixth edition of the typewritten journal came out in 1972, and the seventh last August 5 with some 20 copies distributed thanks to about 15 to 20 "helpers", he said.

The editors of *Choice*, Gleb Anishchenko and Viktor Aksyuchits, said 10 copies of the first edition of their Moscow journal had been issued. *Choice* describes itself as a philosophical and literary review of Russian Christian culture.

Sergey Grigoriyants, at whose apartment the press conference was held Tuesday, said that an Armenian edition of his unofficial review *Glasnost* was planned. The sixth Moscow *Glasnost* has just come out, containing articles notably on psychiatric hospitals and a proposed human rights conference in Moscow.

Mr. Grigoriyants, 46, said "the biggest problem is getting copies made" of his publication, adding that secret police of the KGB had harassed the 92-year-old resident of an apartment where *Glasnost* is published.

He also announced that an English version of his review was to be published in New York, and a French-language version currently being translated.

The dissident showed reporters a letter from the Norwegian newspaper *Iorgenbladet* to the Soviet Foreign Ministry asking Soviet authorities to accredit Mr. Grigoriyants as their permanent Moscow correspondent.

PRAVDA Attacks Baltic Rights Champions

PM081441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 87 Second Edition p 3,6

[Special correspondents O. Meshkov, G. Ovcharenko, and D. Shnyukas article: "Dancing to Someone Else's Tune" — "Afterword to the Nationalist Demonstrations by So-Called Civil Rights Champions in the Baltic States" — boldface and capitalized passages as published]

[Text] Vilnius, Riga, Moscow — Western "radio voices" and press commented on the events in Riga, Vilnius, and Tallinn astonishingly laconically and with obvious disappointment. This is understandable: The broadly conceived provocation, in whose organization anti-Soviet emigre circles and Western special services took an active part, was, as the saying goes, an almighty flop. Even then the hope was crushed of juggling the facts, as has been done in the past, and presenting a distorted picture of what really happened: The Soviet press, confirming its commitment to glasnost, fully and objectively described what had in fact happened in the Baltic states.

However it is premature to draw a line at this point. For reactionary circles in the West are not leaving the peoples of the Soviet Baltic republics in peace. It is necessary to be ready for new provocations. Therefore it is important to interpret openly and in a principled way a number of questions which have arisen following 23 August.

WHO STANDS TO GAIN FROM THIS?

This is the question usually facing investigators, who correctly assume that the answer to this conceals the solution to many crimes or provocations. So we asked those who crammed Lenin Street by the Freedom Memorial in Riga: Who needs this? Of course, it would be absurd to assert (although various "radio voices" have tried to do exactly this), that it was exclusively people who do not accept our social system who gathered there. But it is also naive to think that only idle loiterers came out to the center of Riga or to the Adam Mickiewicz monument in Vilnius, with no understanding of what was going on. There were various types of people and we got various sorts of answer.

"When as a 12-year old boy I left Riga a few days before it was occupied by the fascists," L. Khazan, a native of Riga said, "local nationalists were shooting at our backs. Those of them who are still alive today have mostly emigrated. They need this kind of demonstration to show with the help of a small group of adventurers the allegedly general Latvian dissatisfaction with our life at present."

"These loudmouths are not rights champions, but agents provocateurs," builder A. Dambis, a man well known in the Baltic area, added. "They try to use complex periods in our life and history to evoke dissatisfaction and distrust in restructuring."

But there were other opinions also. A nice girl, who looked like a high school girl but who, it is true, refused to give her name, stated:

"Rights defenders are needed so that we do not forget about the Latvians' freedom."

"What freedoms are you personally lacking?"

She was silent, obviously lost for an answer. Just like many other people her age, incidentally, who had previously in assumed bravado laid white and red bouquets, echoing the colors of the Latvian bourgeois flag, at the foot of the Freedom monument.

"What do you know about 'human rights defenders'?"

"They are always talking about them on the radio," the adolescents replied. "They say that they are defending our rights and that it is necessary to support them . . ."

From early spring the bourgeois press, above all in the United States, raised an anti-Soviet rumpus apropos the anniversary of the Baltic republics — Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia — joining the USSR. Not a day passed without the "Voice of America" and many other "radio voices" flooding the air waves with another dose of trashy fabrications, distorting historical reality, slanderously depicting the life of the peoples of the Soviet Baltic, and kindling nationalist passions. Here the "freedom lovers" came in useful, in whom the West inspired the thought that they may present a serious threat to the stability of Soviet society and influence the course of history and restructuring. This is also being offered up by all the "radio voices" to gullible listeners likely to fall for a sensation. So nationalist groups like "Helsinki-86," which are discussed later are simply a godsend for the anti-Soviet emigre organizations and their masters in the western special services. Relying on these groups of embittered nationalists, allegedly defending their civil rights, they dare to interfere in our country's internal affairs and violate its sovereignty.

For example on 11 August this year the radio station "Voice of America" reported: "The human rights defense organizations in Latvia and Lithuania intend to hold large peaceful demonstrations in memory of the victims of Stalinism." Further on with inflammatory preciseness it informed us where and when specifically the events would take place and who was organizing them. They also spoke openly about the aims of the provocation: The demonstrators "will demand the return of independence and sovereignty to the three Baltic states — Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia — of which they were deprived in 1940, when they were annexed by the Soviet Union."

The provocation, as is well known, was not successful. Even the "rights defenders" did not dare publicly, on behalf of the peoples of the Baltic states, to put forward such absurd demands for the peoples of the Baltic. Neither did the West hope that the anti-Soviet slogans would be supported. It waited for something else: The "demonstrators" would force the law enforcement organs by their actions to take strict measures with regard to them and this would enable the "radio voices" to proclaim to the whole world that restructuring and the course for glasnost and democratization had been discredited. This is what our enemies were counting on and this is why they are reluctant to give these people visas to enter capitalist countries — they need them to create "events."

Unfortunately, many who took to the streets of Riga, Vilnius, and Tallinn on 23 August, by their own admission "did not give it a thought". . .

What is this? **NIGHT BLINDNESS?** This term describes a vision disorder characterized by incapacity to see in faint light or darkness. Those who speak about the occupation of the Baltic states by the USSR, about the artificial imposition of socialism in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia and who claim that Soviet power brought these countries economic neglect and national humiliation seem to be suffering, in a political respect, from a similar affliction. However, history cannot be rewritten no matter how much some people would like to do so, and no matter how much its crucial periods are obscured. It is well known that Soviet power was established in Latvia back in late 1917, in Lithuania in 1918-1919, and in Estonia in 1918. Allow me to note that the peoples of these states arrived at socialism of their own accord, as a result of a free choice. Soviet Russia merely assisted them in exercising their right to self-determination, and it was by no means with the help of bayonets.

There are two little-known documents, copies of which are kept at the USSR Central State Archives of the National Economy.

"Moscow. All-Russian Central Executive Committee. To Sverdlov and Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Lenin.

Valk, 21 Dec — "Greetings from Red Latvia. The Whites are retreating, destroying and burning down everything. The population is left without bread, there is acute need. On behalf of the Soviet Government of

Latvia we turn to you, representatives of fraternal Soviet Russia, with the request not to turn us down and make arrangements to dispatch, as a matter of urgency, 20 railroad trucks of bread and as much ordinary soap and tobacco as possible for the civilian population of the liberated cities in Latvia . . . Signed: Stuchka, chairman, and Danishevskiy and Peterson, members of the Soviet government of Latvia."

In the left-hand top corner of the cable is the resolution: "Must be done." Lower down the signature of the people's deputy commissar for food: "23 December 1918. N. Bryukhanov." Yet this was December 1918. Soviet Russia was encircled by interventionists, fighting for survival, without bread, without fuel. Every loaf of bread was worth its weight in gold. However, on the same day a cable was dispatched from Moscow: "Nizhniy, Volgoprod [expansion unknown]. Load as a matter of urgency over and above the plan 20 railroad trucks of bread for the civilian population of the liberated cities in Latvia and dispatch to the following address: Valk, Stuchka, chairman of the Soviet Government of Latvia."

"I took part in the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia in 1917," former Latvian Red Rifleman Peteris Yuryevich Grishko recalls. "The revolutionary spirit was very strong among the Latvian people in those days. As for the notorious years of Latvia's 'independence' — and the same goes for Lithuania and Estonia as well — they were carried in by the Kaiser's bayonets. The interventionists created a bloodbath in the Baltic states and set about implementing their plans for the annexation of the region. However, fleeing our homeland we were confident that the final victory will be ours, that we will restore Soviet power."

The treaty of mutual assistance between Latvia and the USSR was signed 5 October 1929. Vilkhelm Munters, minister of foreign affairs in bourgeois Latvia, wrote later: "After the failure of the talks in Moscow between Britain, France, and the USSR, our last hopes that the Western countries would support our neutrality were dashed. We were on our own." In 1940 deputies of the Latvian people's seims [parliament] voted for the restoration of Soviet power. On 17 June of the same year, Karlis Ulmanis, head of the bourgeois republic, confirmed over the radio that Red Army troops were in Latvia on the instructions of the country's government. What is all this current talk about annexation in the West? After all, it was the parliaments of Lithuania and Estonia which in turn, fulfilling the will of their peoples, asked for accession to the USSR.

The reasons for this were not just political — the Baltic states were threatened with a Hitlerite invasion — there were also purely economic reasons. So, during the years of the Ulmanis bourgeois clique's rule in Latvia machine-building output decreased by 60 percent and that of the chemical industry by 80 percent. The average number of people employed at plants and factories decreased 7-fold.

Here, for the sake of comparison, are some facts about the dynamics of Latvia's development under the conditions of Soviet power: In less than 8 days, the republic's industry now produces more than in the whole of 1940. Its character is determined by sectors such as electronics, the radio equipment industry, instrument building, and transport and power machine-building. Some 120 enterprises export their output to nearly 100 countries of the world. Let me recall that exports to the world markets were virtually unheard of in bourgeois Latvia.

"With Latvia's accession to the USSR," L. Bartkevich, deputy chairman of the Republic Council of Ministers, said during the Days of the Latvian SSR at the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements in Moscow, "the Latvian people freed themselves from the clutches of economic dependance on foreign capital. Developing as part of the country's integrated national economic complex, Latvia receives raw materials and energy resources for its industrial centers from the fraternal republics and has access to an extensive market for its goods. Were it to lose all this, as people in the West who insist on Latvia's separation from the USSR would like, our industry would collapse. The successes of our republic are based precisely on internationalism, on the mutual assistance of the peoples of the USSR. It is enough to recall how, during the postwar years, Latvia rose from the ruins: With the help of Ukrainian coal, Urals steel, and Uzbek cotton . . ."

This and much else is what we talked about to the young people in Riga 23 August. They listened to us with disbelief. The Western "radio voices" and the local nationalists, suffering from night blindness in respect of the historical truth, are either suppressing these facts or interpreting them in their own way. Incidentally, this also applies to members of the aforementioned Latvian nationalist group "Helsinki-86." A thin young man offered to introduce us to them.

"We have long been seeking contact with the press," he said, "but my comrades may have already been arrested."

Yanis Rozhkalns proved to be their spokesman. He became involved in anti-Soviet activities in the early eighties, fomenting national hostility and strife and calling for a struggle against Soviet power and for the restoration of the bourgeois system in Latvia. He was doing all this on behalf of the fictitious organizations "Movement for the Independance of Latvia" and the "Committee of Latvian Democratic Youth" created for the sake of the West. In 1983 he was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment and 3 years of exile. In February of this year, after assurances that he would stop his anti-Soviet activities, he was pardoned. He has now been given permission to emigrate to the FRG. Yanis will not go to his masters empty-handed. He is taking with him photographic film depicting the — as he sees it — most telling scenes of the Sunday demonstration.

It emerged that no one was about to arrest anybody. It is true that Rozhkalns needed quite some time to find the so-called rights champions: They were keeping out of the

limelight. They planned their entry on the stage for 5 o'clock, as promised during a telephone conversation with their masters in West Germany on the eve. They themselves told us about this conversation noting with a certain amount of surprise that they were allowed to communicate by telephone with emigre nationalist organization leaders.

Incidentally the "Helsinki-86" group is currently being given a lot of publicity in the West. It has been claimed that its membership has quadrupled over 2 years! This is supposed to bear out that its demands are the aspirations of the entire Latvian people. It is true that no mention has been made of the fact that in 1986 this group was made up of 3 people against its current membership of 11.

What is it that the members of "Helsinki-86" want? Not much, according to their opinion: The restoration of Latvia's 1939 status. If it proves impossible to restore the bourgeois regime in a matter of weeks then at least the Latvian national army should be reinstated, nontraditional sectors of industry dismantled, and illegal immigrants — that is people of all other than Latvian nationality — sent packing.

Indeed, this is night blindness compounded by the inability or unwillingness to see the true interests of one's own people and to soberly assess the realities of the present time, further aggravated by an elementary lack of education — most of the people who form the group have not even completed high school. In general the composition of the group speaks for itself.

The "Helsinki-86" group was founded by a certain Linards Grantynsh. He has not come to terms with the fact that he did not inherit his grandfather's estate — 60 hectares of land, 5 horses, a herd of cows, a pig unit, and 5 laborers into the bargain. At the moment this leader is serving a sentence for failing to attend a refresher course in the Soviet Army.

His place has been taken by the 28-year old Yanis Barkans who failed to complete high school. He has been sentenced three times. The first time he received a suspended sentence for malicious hooliganism, his second sentence was for illegally crossing the state border, and his last for anti-Soviet agitation and the production and dissemination of leaflets slandering Soviet power.

The group also includes Edmund Fedorovich Tsirvilis. He served under the fascists. In 1944 he underwent parachute and sabotage training in Denmark. In April 1945 after infiltration into Soviet territory he was taken prisoner. He is a rabid anti-Soviet agitator.

There is no need to acquaint you with the biographies of the other "freedom lovers" — they are much of a likeness. Such citizens — if you pardon the expression — are loudly proclaimed rights champions in the West and invested with the right to speak on behalf of the people!

"This is not at all surprising," K. Meydunas from Druskininkay city, Lithuanian SSR, who at one time also engaged in anti-Soviet activities, explains. "Now that the press, radio, and television are operating in conditions of glasnost and openly exposing shortcomings, the West is finding it more and more difficult to find 'objective' sources of information. So the 'radio voices' have to rely on embittered, ignorant adventurers . . ."

Up to a point this is true, but we must avoid taking a simplistic view of the events of 23 August in the Baltic state. It is true that there were no patently anti-Soviet demonstrations on that day. It is also true that the nationalists' demands did not find support among the population. Why then did quite a few people gather at the Freedom Memorial in Riga, for instance?

WHAT WAS THE CAUSE? It is not easy to answer this question, but it is necessary. After all, not without reason does the ordinary man on the street believe that the attitude toward Russians in the Baltic republics is not particularly friendly. An acquaintance who has lived in Vilnius for almost 30 years and completed his schooling there complained:

"No one wants to talk Russian, they do not even answer your greeting . . ."

We told him: "Serves you right. After all it is a disgrace to have lived so many years in the republic, not knowing the history and culture of the Lithuanian people and their language — it is blatant disrespect for those around you. Naturally, it irritates them."

Furthermore, the teaching of the national language in Russian schools in the Baltic republics is organized very badly.

Furthermore, is it perhaps conducive to instilling internationalism when the students of two schools, the Russian and the national school, located literally across the street from each other, do not manage to organize one joint event in the course of the whole academic year, not one joint tour of the republic's historical sites, or simply to go to the theater together?

Lack of historical knowledge is grist to the mill of rabid nationalism. But it must be admitted that the textbooks on this most important subject in the Baltic republics suffer from a lack of objectivity and, with incomprehensible coyness, pass over in silence the complex and, let us be frank, tragic periods in the life of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and indeed the entire Soviet people. This, it must be said, is being skillfully exploited by anti-Soviet propaganda which is filling the gaps in the textbooks with malicious fabrications in an effort to kindle national strife.

The many years of suppressing shortcomings in the development of the economy and the social sphere have also done a disservice to internationalist education. The "voices" from the West are claiming that Soviet power has led to the reduction of the birth rate among the indigenous population, to a deterioration of its living conditions, and to ecological damage. Our difficulties

which we strove to overcome with silence were trebled by the lack of confidence among the people which we ourselves had inspired by making big and eloquent speeches where simple but critical words were needed. "You are being cheated!" — the Western "radio voices" shouted. "The Russians are the root of all evil!"

Our press is for some reason remaining silent in the face of these attacks. Only a few weeks before 23 August, when it was no longer possible to ignore the inflammatory broadcasts of the Western "radio voices," did a series of counterpropaganda articles appear in the Baltic press. But a last-minute rush is a poor helper in any matter and when it comes to internationalist education it is simply impermissible.

In this context party organizations and party committees also deserve serious criticism. Although the problems of internationalism do feature on the agenda of party meetings and plenums, their treatment is superficial, it is not based on a thorough analysis, and — most importantly — there are no specific measures capable of exerting a vital impact on the prevailing situation in the region and skilfully and tactfully affecting people's way of thinking.

It is true that the problems about which the various "radio voices" are broadcasting, prompted by the "Helsinki-86" and other nationalistically-minded groups of people, do exist in our country. However, we ourselves are now openly talking about the distortion of socialist principles which was allowed to occur, and about the fact that until recently far too little attention was paid to the solution of social and national problems. However, there are two ways to approach difficulties: You can either rub salt into the wounds, or try to heal them.

The restructuring in our country aims precisely at curing the ailments of the past. Effective measures have been adopted to improve the demographic situation in the Baltic republics and to increase assistance to large families. Allocation of apartments to them has been speeded up and municipal and consumer service concessions have been augmented. On leading kolkhozes special payments to families with more than 2 children have been introduced. The results are beginning to show: In the Latvian SSR, for instance, the birth rate has increased.

Programs for accelerated housing construction have been approved in the republics and state capital investments have been correspondingly substantially increased. The material and technical base of the construction industry is being consolidated. The per capita provision of housing is much higher in the Baltic republics than elsewhere in the USSR. The comprehensive "Population" and "Health" programs complement each other well. After all, it is no accident that in Lithuania the men's average life span is one of the highest in the country, and the women's life span is the highest. Many more such examples could be cited. But all this has been reported in the republic and the central press. We would just like to make a special mention of the development of democracy as one of the main instruments of restructuring. In Latvia, for instance, more than 6,000 leaders of various levels have been elected in multiple-candidate contests. The acknowledgement by the republic government of the inexpediency of the construction of the Daugavpils GES which might have had a negative effect on the ecological situation in the Baltic region can serve as convincing evidence of the growing role of public opinion.

Incidentally, even the members of the "Helsinki-86" group do not deny the positive changes in our life. They pay lip service to them. But with their actions they call for a nationally isolated Latvia, for its dissociation from scientific and technical progress, and they dream of restoring the bourgeois system.

Here is a small detail which confirms the hypocrisy of these people. When on 23 August certain elements in Riga tried to provoke unrest, the leader of the "Helskinki-86" group Ya. Barkans declared:

"We have nothing to do with this. We would not stoop to the organization of disorders."

Yet an hour later we learned that the "rights champions" headed by Barkans and Rozhkalns had been detained by the militia precisely for inciting people to break the law and order. Here are the details: Shortly before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, that is the culmination of the planned events when members of the "Helsinki-86" group were expected to arrive at the Freedom Memorial, they locked themselves in an apartment whose windows look out on the Freedom Memorial. Soon afterward an inflammatory poster appeared on the ledge below. " 'The Helsinki-86' group is locked in here." In an attempt to attract the attention of passers-by, the wife of M. Bariss held out her baby from a 6-floor window risking to drop it at any minute. One of the members of the group shouted: "Yuris, get a crowd together!"

Many of those who fell for the provocation of the "freedom lovers" behaved simply like hooligans: They insulted citizens and members of the militia and attacked them with their fists using foul language. The militia had to detain a number of people. Brass knuckles, sticks, and other objects were confiscated from some of them. It is not difficult to guess for what purpose they brought them along . . .

Most of the hooligan elements got away lightly — they, just like the members of the "Helsinki-86" group incidentally, were merely warned about the impermissibility of such behavior. Against only five of them were administrative measures applied — they had to pay fines of various sizes, and one, Edmund Rachko, a 24-year old "Rigasvet" worker, got 15 days. On 23 August he ostentatiously insulted militia members for which he was strictly cautioned, but the following day he again appeared at the Freedom Memorial where, in a state of inebriation, he trampled on the lawn and broke shrubs. Such hooligan extras are precisely what the Transatlantic "radio voices" and local adventurers posing as freedom lovers need for their provocative gatherings . . .

Let us recall V.I. Lenin's words: "People have always been and will remain the duped victims of deception and self-deception in politics until they learn to perceive behind all moral, religious, political, or social utterances, statements, or promises the **interests** of specific classes". . .

AIDS Control Head on Examining Aliens

LD082358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Sep 87

[from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Correspondent] In connection with the publication of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on measures to prevent infection with the AIDS virus and rules of physical examination for AIDS infection, our correspondent has asked the USSR Health Ministry to elucidate on the provisions of these two documents which affect foreign citizens.

Oleg Fedorovich Bogatyrev, head of the AIDS Prevention and Quarantine Department of the Main Quarantinable Infections Administration of the USSR Health Ministry discusses this:

[Bogatyrev] There are more than 57,000 AIDS patients currently registered in 127 countries throughout the world. In connection with this, the USSR Health Ministry activated a whole complex of measures, aimed at ensuring that this illness is not brought into our country.

A mass examination for AIDS of arriving foreigners is at the basis of these measures. A powerful laboratory base has been set up for this purpose. There are 112 diagnostic laboratories operating in 105 towns. By the end of 1987, more than 300 of them will have been established.

Our country has extensive ties with many countries of the world. Forms of contacts like student exchanges, student exchanges on special courses not leading to a degree, and postgraduate student exchanges has grown to considerable proportions, especially of late.

According to the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education alone, more than 150,000 foreign students are studying in our country.

Taking into account the specific features of AIDS, the main attention has been focused upon that group. Two medical centers were set up in the Universitet Hotel and the Dom Studentov of the Moscow State University in Moscow in August this year. At these centers blood is taken within the framework of prophylactic medical examinations, subsequently to be checked for AIDS.

[Correspondent] What is the approximate number of such analyses . . .

[Bogatyrev, interrupting] Well, the approximate number of such analyses is about 4,000-5,000. In all, some 20,000 to 25,000 analyses will be done during the period when they enter our country approximately from 3 August-15 September.

[Correspondent] You said that there are, in all, more than 150,000 students in our country. Does this mean that each one of them will undergo the AIDS checks, or will these be on a selective basis?

[Bogatyrev] We are endeavoring to check everybody. We now have the potential fully at our disposal, especially towards the end of the year and in subsequent years, to examine foreign students. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on measures to prevent infection with the AIDS virus of 25 August 1987 says that foreign citizens and persons without citizenship, resident or visiting the USSR, may be obliged to undergo medical examination to discover whether they are infected with AIDS. This has given us the legal basis for carrying out the AIDS examinations.

[Correspondent] If it turns out that someone is infected with this disease, what will happen to him? Will he be able to stay in the country?

[Bogatryev] Foreign citizens in that category will be deported.

[Correspondent] If a foreign citizen is married to a Soviet citizen, what will happen in that event?

[Bogatryev] In that case we will, of course, propose that the foreign citizen undergo treatment in one of the clinics in Moscow. That citizen's fate would be decided later; Either he will have to leave our country, or some other decision will be made.

[Correspondent] The last question always interests our listeners. How many people in our country are registered as suffering from AIDS to date?

[Bogatryev] To date there are 102 registered as suffering from and carrying AIDS. Of them 80 are foreigners carrying the AIDS virus, and 22 Soviet citizens. Of that number four are sick, three foreigners and one Soviet patient.

Rostov Drugs Trial Brings Prison Terms

PM041535 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Aug 87 p 4

[A. Isayev report under the rubric "From the Court Room": "The Dealers in 'White Death' "]

[Text] Rostov-na-Donu — The trial of a group of people accused of drug trafficking has ended in Rostov-na-Donu. In a report entitled "The Trail of the Predator" published in *Trud* 19 March 1987 we described how the criminals were exposed and arrested. Let us recall that the collapse of the illegal "firm" for the distribution of the banned drug was brought about when members of the Rostov militia detained I. Shin, an airliner captain, at the airport (in the earlier article he featured under the fictitious name of Surkov because the investigation was still in progress) as he was handing over the "goods" to his accomplice R. Gachenko. It has been possible to reconstruct the whole criminal chain.

The "white death" was supplied from abroad. It was brought in secretely in a car fitted with a special secret compartment by Gyula Shtofa (who married a Hungarian girl a few years ago and went to live in Hungary). The role of a mailbox through which the drugs passed into the country and the money for them left in the opposite direction was played by Klara Yakimova, born Shtofa, the sister of Gyula Shtofa, who lives near Uzhgorod. Oleg Martyniv, an Uzhgorod University graduate, collected the "goods" from Klara and together with Yevgeniy Tartushkin delivered the package to Rafik Shakirov in Lvov.

The procedure for delivering it to Rostov was also carefully rehearsed. Airliner captain Igor Shin or his younger brother Oleg contacted Rafik by telephone and ordered the goods. When the aircraft landed in Lvov, a Zhiguli was already waiting at the airport. I. Shin got into the car, gave Shakirov the money, and took the package with the drugs. A short time later the car returned to the city and the airliner took off in the direction of Rostov. No less than 978 packages were transported in this way.

Everyone who knew I. Shin is puzzled: "How can it be? A disciplined pilot who enjoyed considerable prestige, and . . . drugs? It is hard to believe . . ." Yes, it would seem that Igor lacked nothing: He had an interesting job which was almost hereditary in the family (his father was also a pilot and his younger brother is training to be a helicopter pilot), he had a solid position — it is not given to everyone to be the commander of the crew of a big modern airliner, and he had good prospects. What was missing in his life? What was it that turned him and his brother into dealers in "white death?"

No, this metamorphosis was no accident. There was a flaw in the character of these outwardly successful people. Its name is greed. Although I. Shin tried to deny this at the trial, tried to prove that he had no mercenary motives, that he merely wanted to materially help his brother and his friend Roma Gachenko, his subsequent testimony refutes this story.

I cite from I. Shin's testimony:

". . . on the last two occasions I bought the drug from Rafik at R14 rather than R15. The difference I kept for myself. When I was searched the money was confiscated. I intended to keep R300 of it for myself . . ."

Incidentally, what question of brotherly concern can there be! After all, Igor Shin knew very well that the drugs mean slow death, and nonetheless he calmly passed them on to his brother and his friend R. Gachenko, who sold the "goods" on the black market or in the "dens" where the drug addicts meet. How many lives were poisoned as a result of the 978 packages containing 10 tablets each!

Now that they have landed in the dock, the accused are aware of their guilt and feel sorry for what they have done. In his closing statement Roman Gachenko said: "I have finally realized where the desire to acquire money without working leads, I have understood how much suffering this brings to people," and he let his head hang down. However, his repentance came too late, in a solitary confinement cell while under investigation.

I cite from the evidence of witness I. Zhelenkov:

"I was aware that my neighbor Roma had drugs. A friend of mine, Tanya, known under the nickname Crow among drug addicts, asked me to set up a deal. I did. We agreed to meet near the military registration and enlistment office. When Roma arrived, Tanya gave him R900 and Roma disappeared briefly, came back with a package, and handed over the" goods. " Then Tanya gave me two packets, out of gratitude as it were."

Zhelenkov did not refuse the "gift" and proceeded to poison himself with the drugs for a long time.

There were not just one or two such meetings, there were many! Our friends, selling the goods in large and in small quantities, did not give it a thought and lined their pockets on other people's fatal craving.

The Rostov-na-Donu Pervomayskiy People's Court under the chairmanship of N. Pisarev passed the following sentences on the people who engaged in the illegal transportation and marketing of drugs: O. Martyniv 10 years, R. Shakirov and I. Shin 7 years, and O. Shin and R. Gachenko 6 years of deprivation of freedom. Other people involved in this affair were also punished.

. . . The former coleagues of Igor Shin at the Kislovodskgorgaz Trust, where he took a job before the trial, and R. Gachenko's comrades at the Otdelstroy Trust No 120 construction administration offered to vouch for the criminals if they were given a punishment other than imprisonment. What is this? Pity for colleagues? What about those who suffered through their actions, those who lost their humanity and turned into drug addicts, do they not pity them? Did the criminal case which has ended in Rostov-na-Donu not help them to understand that immorality does not always look vile and deformed? At times it resides in people who outwardly seem decent and even likable, and one has to be very perceptive in order to identify and stop in time those who have been infected with the virus of the thirst for profit, with the virus of greed. After all, the fact that I. Shin and his associates in the illegal "firm" were able to deal in death (and how else can you describe drug pushing?) is also partly to be blamed on the starry-eyed people around them. After all, it took only a day or two for these people, who were perfectly normal at one time, to grow into cold-blooded businessmen ready to trade even in poison for the sake of money. Moral blindness and the inability, possibly even unwillingness, to subject the actions of one's comrades to a proper appraisal sometimes serves as the "lubricant" which speeds their descent down the slippery slope into the abyss.

IZVESTIYA on RSFSR Poppy Growing

PM080921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent S. Zhigalov report under the "Probe" rubric: "Ambush in the Poppy Field, Or Why Do the Republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee and 'Lekrasprom' Consider Neither Drought Nor Drug Addicts in Determining Poppy-growing Regions?"]

[Text] Kuybyshev Oblast — The twilight enfolded the watchtower and the figure of the sentry on it. It was drizzling with rain. Together with Anatoliy Polyabskiy, deputy chief of the Oblast Internal Affairs Administration Department To Combat Drug Addiction, we walked toward the poppy field. The black band of a belt of forest stretches out a dozen meters from the field. In the afternoon we had counted four apiaries there. Dogs barked nearby — in the village. Headlights continually cut through the darkness — an intercity highway runs through here. A few minutes earlier, in response to a patrol car's demand to stop, a white "Zhiguli" had sped into the darkness. Anatoliy ordered the vehicle to give chase . . .

"We do everything possible to stop drug addicts from reaching this field," he said. "Stolen poppies certainly cause trouble and breed new crimes. Last summer we even used hang gliders to guard it: You can see a long way from up in the air. They radioed reports to the ground patrols about visitors to the field. But this is still not a solution to the problem: The proximity of the highway, railroads, and population centers disastrously complicates the task of guarding the field . . ."

The poppy "harvest campaign" is a very difficult time for the militia. More than 100 oblast Criminal Investigation Department workers, precinct inspectors, investigators, Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation Department staffers, dog handlers, and medical experts travel out to the oblast's fields. They are equipped with all-terrain vehicles, mobile laboratories, night sights, and portable radio transmitters. Last year 315 people with ambitions to profit from poppies were arrested. A total of 153 criminal cases were brought both against local residents and against travelers from afar — Ashkhabad, Siberia, Alma-Ata . . . The poppy boll induces drug addicts to travel 1,000 km, and there are hundreds (!) of hectares of poppies here.

While we were patrolling, the drizzle turned into a downpour. Our feet sank into the soggy plowland. Nothing was visible through the curtain of water. It is difficult to guard the field in such weather, even with guard dogs . . . The patrol car returned. The white "Zhiguli" had been unable to stand the pace and had broken down. The transgressors had fled. State Automobile Inspectorate workers removed the license plates.

Our all-terrain vehicle, splashing through the puddles, just about lumbered onto the highway. Toward morning the operational group arrested three drug addicts in a hayrick with plastic bags full of poppy bolls.

Chases, night ambushes, arrests of drug addicts, frequently armed with knives and sawn-off shotguns — this is not the plot of a movie detective story, but the everyday work of the people who guard the poppy fields. I could tell of cases where cunning and presence of mind have saved a militiaman from being blasted with buckshot at point-blank range and how a doped-up drug addict tried to smash a patrol car . . . But let us ask another question: Are the poppy fields and therefore the militia's superhuman efforts to guard them really necessary in Kuybyshev Oblast?

The press often carries articles about how wild hemp is being destroyed in the notorious Chuyskaya valley or in Khabarovsk Kray and about how "amateur" poppy growers are being combated in the country's southern regions. Yet at the same time people are continuing to cultivate thousands of hectares of poppies in Kuybyshev, Ulyanovsk, Voronezh, and other RSFSR oblasts. Is this not a paradox? Poppies are needed for the preparation of medicines, the food industry, and for lacquers and paints. I would note, however, that various proposals are being voiced. (In particular, in an interview in *Izvestiya* No. 133 with V. Pankin, chief of the Main Criminal Investigation Administration, the suggestion was made that poppies be purchased abroad.)

But for the moment the location and size of the area to be sown with poppies are determined by the State Agro-Industrial Committee and the All-Union "Lekrasprom" Association. Do they consider specific features such as climatic conditions, potential for cultivation and storage, and manpower resources in the regions which they compel to sow poppies? Do they heed farmers' opinions and wishes? Do they think about how the location of the poppy field influences the struggle against drug addiction?

These questions arose after close acquaintance with the problems of cultivating and guarding poppies in Kuybyshev Oblast. The leaders of six farms in one of the rayons where poppies are the main crop grow them only under pressure from above. "It is easier for us to grow 1,000 hectares of sunflowers than 100 hectares of poppies . . .," an agronomist from one kolkhoz remarked. Many problems arise in storing, processing, and shipping output. Often poppies are stored in unsuitable buildings, some even without windows and doors. Not long before our arrival firemen had sealed up the old wooden warehouses — they do not meet fire safety standards. (True, "Lekrasprom" is allocating funds for the construction of new ones but the local rayispolkoms are not capable of constructing them. Nor can they cope with the plans for housing construction! More than 1,000 families are waiting for apartments in the rayon center alone.)

The Oblast Internal Affairs Department showed me a letter from Ye. Yarin, chief of "Lekrasprom." Here is a quotation from it.

"The condition of the 'Lekrasprom' storage buildings, which only hold one-half of the output, is evoking serious alarm. Poppy farms have been forced to process

the raw materials manually in open docks and in unsuitable buildings, which promotes theft. Thus in 1986 a theft of 100 sacks of poppy haulms was committed . . . The untimely dispatch of output to Chimkent's 'Khimfarmzavod' also promotes thefts."

So what prompted the State Agro-Industrial Committee and "Lekrasprom" to grow poppies in Kuybyshev Oblast? Favorable conditions for the growth of this crop, maybe? No. In just one rayon in Kuybyshev Oblast spring drought and hail destroyed 750 hectares of poppy crops. The fields had to be specially replowed so corn could be sown. In total 1,549 hectares of poppies were burned up in the oblast as a result of the drought. This is more than one-half of the entire poppy field. Was this an exceptionally bad season? No. Droughts occur here approximately every other year. The farms suffer losses worth many thousands of rubles. Each hectare yields on average no more than 2 quintals instead of the planned yield 8 quintals. It is more profitable for the kolkhozes to cultivate, say, sugar beet. Poppies yield R149 per hectare whereas beet yields R270 profit.

Poppies . . . In calculating the losses you cannot silently pass over the moral losses. The influx of drug addicts forces the inhabitants of surrounding villages and machine operators into "contact" with them . . . and these meetings and contacts bring them nothing but harm. Drug addicts engage in any tricks and chicanery and try to recruit accomplices among the local residents in exchange for money and vodka. Often the poppy paths lead the locals into the dock. Thus drug addicts and dealers in the poison obtained spare parts for kolkhoz machine operator S. in exchange for poppies and offered other services . . . After serving his sentence S. returned to the village but his family had broken up. Five years wasted . . . He'd lost his beloved job . . . Other local residents themselves "get hooked" with the help of drug addicts. Remember the three arrested the night of our raid? They turned out to be local residents — barely more than 20 years of age . . .

. . . In scattering poppy fields far and wide throughout the country, but in small areas, the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee and "Lekrasprom" clearly do not take into account these losses. Leaders, agronomists, and militia personnel long ago suggested concentrating poppy production in one or two regions and putting its cultivation on a scientific basis; developing and using special equipment; creating special protected zones. But considerable efforts are needed to implement these proposals. It is far simpler to leave everything as it is and defend your own irresponsibility with talk of "state needs". . .

The Kuybyshev Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee has adopted the position of an obedient intermediate link. It sees its main task as communicating the directive figures for poppy sowing to the rayons, but people there . . . the last thing they want to do is grow poppies! The Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee has still not bothered to compute the losses from poppy crops that have died. Most kolkhoz leaders, as before, view such willful instructions from above as, say, something like drought or hail. Militia personnel have no choice but to neutralize, if only partially, the damage done by bureaucratic decisions via nocturnal ambushes and skirmishes with drug addicts.

The struggle continues in ambushes and in the fields, new criminal cases multiply, and the future and health of more and more young people are wrecked. For how long?

[Following two paragraphs are editorial afterword]

From the editorial office. We contacted B. Martynov, chief of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee Main Administration for the Production and Processing of Crop-growing Output. This is his opinion: "It has come about that we sow poppies in a number of regions. I agree that it is necessary to reduce the sowings. But the 5-year plan has already been compiled and approved by the sessions of the oblast soviets, and it certainly must be fulfilled. Previously five oblasts produced poppies; now only three do. A total of 9,000 hectares. The output is handed in to the 'Lekrasprom' procurement offices". . .

Yet it is well known that the yield and quality of the poppies produced in the RSFSR are low and they are "not what counts." Apart from trouble and difficulties, there are no advantages for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. People in the countryside directly shun such orders. So why make such an unnecessary fuss about poppies here? Perhaps it is also worth heeding the voice of the law enforcement organs?

Journalists Given Gorbachev Collection

LD100405 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — The collection "Mikhail Gorbachev's Speeches and Articles" issued by the British Pergamon Books Publishers has been presented to journalists today at Moscow's international book exhibition and fair. The book fair opened yesterday and will last till September 14. More than 100 countries are taking part in the event.

Newsmen were told at a press-conference that the collection had been issued in a total print of 50,000 copies. The book has aroused much interest not only in Britain. Orders for it have come from many English-speaking countries, said Kevin Maxwell, director of the publishing house.

"Perestroyka" is the title given to the collected speeches by Mikhail Gorbachev by Yugoslav publishers. The book has been issued in a matter of only seven days. The press-conference was told by Branko Kitanovic, a well-known writer and translator. Late this year "Perestroyka" will be issued in a new supplemented edition.

Another book of collected works by Mikhail Gorbachev has been issued in Vienna in the German language. It has been presented by Helmut Hanusch, director of the Orac

Publishers. Its total print is 50,000 copies. It can be increased, since interest in the book has been shown in the FRG, Switzerland and other countries, Hanusch noted.

BRIEFS

New Adverse Weather Vehicle

Serial production of a new snow and marsh vehicle [snegobolotokhod] has begun at the Urals automobile plant. The first batch was dispatched to the Tyumen area today. The vehicle has four-caterpillar track drive which can reach 30 km per hour with a load of eight tonnes under complex conditions. The worse the weather, the greater the economic impact of such a vehicle. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 9 Sep 87 LD]

New Lenin Biography Published

The chronicle of a great life: The life and activity of the brilliant thinker and leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution and founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state are elucidated in a two-volume scholarly biography of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, issued by the Politicheskaya Literatura publishers. In preparing the eighth edition, a number of amplifications have been added to the text expanding it with new facts. The book was prepared by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 87 LD]

Presidium Awards Academician Order

By the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Academician Tatyana Ivanovna Zaslavskaya has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for services in the development of the economic sciences and the preparation of scientific cadres. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Sep 87 LD]

Military

Northern Group Commander Commends Unit

PM091439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 87 First Edition p 1

[Lieutenant Colonel A. Sidorov report: "Company Staunchly Defended Itself"]

[Text] The analysis of a tactical exercise conducted by Lieutenant General I. Korbutov, commander of the Northern Group of Forces, noted the enterprising defensive actions of the battalion led by Major Yu. Kharkinyy.

The tank company commanded by Senior Lieutenant S. Larin particularly distinguished itself. His subordinates had to defend themselves in the forest. Competently utilizing the terrain, the tankmen cut off the clearings, roads, and other areas accessible to tanks, and paralyzed "enemy" operations. This also helped the company to withstand the onslaught of the attacking forces and, exhausting them, to mount a decisive counterattack.

Political Organs Prepare for Elections

PM090855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 87 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: An Important Stage in Party Work]

[Text] At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate tasks pertaining to the preparation and holding of report and election meetings in the Army and Navy party organizations have been discussed.

In connection with the expiry of the elected party organs' terms of office laid down in the CPSU Statutes and in accordance with a resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, it has been decided to hold report and election party meetings in party groups and party organizations with fewer than 15 members. They are to be held in September-October at military training establishments and in November-December in military units and on naval vessels.

It has also been decided to hold meetings in November-December in primary party organizations with 15 and more members at which party committee and bureau reports will be delivered on the progress of restructuring of party work in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. In formations and in military training establishments and similar establishments it is planned at the same time to discuss at party aktiv meetings the progress in the restructuring of the work of military cadres, political organs, and party organizations in the light of the party congress decisions, CPSU Central Committee resolutions, and tasks set by the USSR defense minister for the new training year.

The responsibility of political organs for the quality of the preparation and holding of party meetings and party aktiv meetings was emphasized at the conference. The meetings must focus attention on questions of organizational, political, and ideological work of political organs and party organizations in the implementation of the decisions of the party and of specific tasks pertaining to combat readiness, improved combat and military training, education of the personnel, and reinforcement of military discipline.

At the meetings it is necessary to ensure an atmosphere of free and businesslike discussion by Communists of the state of party work and of the performance of elected party organs.

It is important to ensure that the reports and speeches are businesslike, critical, and constructive, and that not only are results summed up and shortcomings analyzed in depth, but also that the personal example of every Communist and his contribution to the common cause of restructuring and his implementation of the demands of the CPSU Statutes are evaluated. At the same time the businesslike pursuit of a serious discussion rules out both empty fault-finding and a disproportionate exaggeration of achievements.

At the upcoming party meetings and party aktiv meetings it is necessary to comprehensively evaluate the contribution of political organs and party organizations to the practical implementation of the congress lessons of truthfulness, singlemindedness, and resolution in practical matters and the enhancement of the activeness and awareness of personnel and to analyze the development of initiative and glasnost in intraparty life and the improvement of ideological and political education work.

It is necessary to review the available experience of political organs and party organizations in the mobilization of Communists for marking the 70th anniversary of Great October in a worthy fashion and to define how the work of the Soviet Armed Forces in preparation for the jubilee can be stepped up.

At all the Communists' meetings the state of the party leadership of the Komsomol must be discussed at length and specific ways must be outlined to further improve the work of Komsomol organizations in the implementation of the decisions of the 20th Komsomol Congress.

Political organs and party committees and bureaus must acquaint Communists in the course of the meetings with the measures adopted in response to critical remarks and proposals submitted during the discussion of the results of the work of the 27th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums. Political organ party commissions are instructed to brief Communists on their work during the party meetings.

The political directorates of okrugs, groups of forces, and fleets must ensure efficient leadership of the report and election meetings, the consolidation of the elected party organs, the generalization and prompt implementation of Communists' critical remarks and proposals, and the issue of instructions to the newly elected party aktiv.

The upcoming party meetings and party aktiv meetings must be used to the best possible effect to enhance the vanguard role of Communists in the solution of the tasks facing the troops and naval forces during the final stage of the academic year and in connection with comprehensive preparations for the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference.

Training Unit Shortcomings Viewed

PM071303 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Persistently Mastering Knowledge"]

[Excerpts] A new academic year has opened in military academies, military colleges, institutes, and departments. Soviet military schools are called upon to make an important contribution to the fulfillment of the task set by the CPSU of decisively enhancing the standard of combat readiness and discipline in the Armed Forces. During a meeting on the eve of the new academic year with students and command and teaching staff of the Moscow Combined-Arms Higher Command School named for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Army General D. Yazov, USSR minister of defense, emphasized: "Your contribution to restructuring is excellent study and the acquisition of profound knowledge and firm skills with which you will enter the forces." [passage omitted]

Unfortunately, not in all academies and schools has the modern style of work been mastered. In a number of them shortcomings have taken root in the training and educational process and the organization of service and discipline, and they have been perpetuated from year to year. It has not been taken into account that restructuring acutely poses questions connected with the ability of military cadres to work in conditions of enhanced responsibility for the task entrusted, exactingness, and professional competence. This applies to the Kolomna Artillery Higher Command School named for the October Revolution and the Baku Combined Arms Higher Command School named for the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. Checks have exposed serious omissions in the organization of the training and educational process and the preparation of graduates.

Such facts are a direct consequence of the relaxed exactingness of the leaders, political organs, and party organizations in question and reduced attention on the part of the teaching staff to the education of commanders, students, and officer cadets. Efforts must be focused on resolutely overcoming the phenomena of stagnation, which are especially impermissible in VUZ's. [passage omitted]

Air Defense Unit Exercise Defects Noted

PM071319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Aug 87 First Edition p 1

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel S. Pavlochenko: "State of Alert. In the Interests of Combat Duty"]

[Text] This particular exercise in the antiaircraft missile division under the command of Major V. Beremeyev began as usual: The alarm was sounded, the men moved into their combat positions. The engagement was brief. The division opened fire on several targets which had broken through to the installation under its protection and, as objective verification instruments showed, was successful in resolving the task set. The members of the missile division left their stations with a sense of having fulfilled their duty: The "enemy" in the air did not get through. I myself, however, was not completely satisfied with their operation. This is why.

I will go back to the very beginning of the exercise. The alarm signal came through to the subunit duty officer by telephone. Running out of the barracks before our very eyes, Junior Sergeant A. Dobrovolskiy informed only those military servicemen standing in the immediate vicinity of the barracks. How other men in the area found out that the division was in a state of alert remains a mystery. One unwillingly draws the conclusion that this "unexpected" beginning to exercises came as no surprise to the personnel.

Despite this, however, some members of the missile division proved to be unprepared to act efficiently as the situation required. Take the regimental duties detail, for instance. The prompt allocation of arms and ammunition, observance of black-out procedures, and other issues directly or indirectly affecting combat readiness depend on this. Unfortunately, this service was not up to standard. A human traffic jam formed in the armory, for example. Soldiers and sergeants were taking down weapons, getting in each other's way, and blocking the entrance. But no one made any attempt to direct them, although all this was witnessed by Senior Lieutenant M. Mishin and some other officers. It is not surprising that all this contributed to another breach of regulations. For example, the men did not even remember the book for registering the issue of arms and ammunition. But without signing it, they had no right to take the weapons. When, however, we looked at the arms and ammunition issue book a little while later, to our surprise all the signatures were there. What was going on? It transpired that Junior Sergeant Dobrovolskiy, the duty officer for the subunit, had signed for his colleagues. After some hesitation he frankly admitted that he had been forced to do this by his fear of responsibility. But do forged signatures not diminish responsibility? Unfortunately, Junior Sergeant Dobrovolskiy was unable to give any intelligible answer to this question. I believe this is mainly because neither Major Beremeyev, division commander, nor Major V. Boyarshinov, his deputy for political affairs, had ever really questioned him about this kind of breach of regulations. It must be admitted in self-criticism that officers in our political department still devote scant attention to these issues.

Shortcomings in servicemen's actions are primarily the result of defects in their commanders. This is also confirmed by the following. When the barracks appeared to be empty we found Private E. Mangasaryan. He was slowly making his bed although, according to the duty roster, he should have been patrolling the territory. It was quite clear that he did not have a very good idea of what was expected of him once the alert had sounded. It transpired that no one had plainly explained this to him. Unlike him, Lance Corporal O. Babaskin and Privates V. Stezev and G. Genis, who, together with Captain S. Kotrusov, were responsible for placing the personal arms and ammunition of officers and warrant officers in position, knew what they were supposed to be doing but did not do it anyway. There is a definite procedure to follow here. But Captain Kotrusov loaded the metal box containing arms and ammunition into a Zhiguli and, slamming the doors shut, rolled off in the direction of the command center.

All these examples demonstrate the formalistic attitude to training members of the division to carry out operations while on a state of alert and fostering in them a sense of vigilance and responsibility for their every action. After all, errors in air defense engagements and loss of vigilance in the protection of our air borders begin on the ground. This is demonstrated, for example, by our experience of the Great Patriotic War, during which the enemy frequently initiated combat operations with parachute drops and sabotage of communication lines and roads. This means that air defense forces need a sense of responsibility and military expertise not only when they are at their display screens and missile guidance panels but also while defending combat positions and military camps. They must be prepared to come face to face with the enemy. This must be fostered in missile divisions with the same persistency and purposefulness with which they are taught to hit airborne targets.

Taking our leave, we asked the division commander why the siren had not been switched on.

"There is a residential area nearby . . . . The local authorities have forbidden us to disturb residents' peace and quiet," Major Beremeyev replied.

This issue must also be resolved, it seems. Combat readiness must not be dependent on "local" conditions or ill-considered decisions such as these.

Party, State Officials Visit Battle Site

LD061527 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Festivities at Borodino field are now a major event. On the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the Borodino battle, comrades Vorotnikov, Ligachev, Slyunkov, Solomentsev, Yakovlev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Yazon, Medvedev, and Razumovskiy arrived for the festivities. They laid wreaths at the monument of the common grave of Soviet soldiers killed here in 1941-42 and also at Kutuzov's monument. Party State leaders visited military and historical museum and other memorable places. A meeting devoted to the remarkable date was held.